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Copy for the Elected Office (EO/US)

PCT/GB00/03092

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

WALASKI, Jan, Filip
Venner, Shipley & Co.
20 Little Britain
London EC1A 7DH
ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 25 March 2002 (25.03.02)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference 16 36402	
International application No. PCT/GB00/03092	International filing date (day/month/year) 11 August 2000 (11.08.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> the inventor	<input type="checkbox"/> the agent <input type="checkbox"/> the common representative
Name and Address SENTEC LTD. Terrington House 13-15 Hills Road Cambridge, CB2 1GE United Kingdom	State of Nationality GB	State of Residence GB
	Telephone No.	
	Facsimile No.	
	Teleprinter No.	
2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the person	<input type="checkbox"/> the name	<input type="checkbox"/> the address <input type="checkbox"/> the nationality <input type="checkbox"/> the residence
Name and Address BTG INTERNATIONAL LTD 10 Fleet Place Limeburner Lane London EC4M 7SB United Kingdom	State of Nationality GB	State of Residence GB
	Telephone No.	
	Facsimile No.	
	Teleprinter No.	
3. Further observations, if necessary:		
4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned	
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned	
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Lazar Joseph PANAKAL
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
 US Department of Commerce
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office, PCT
 2011 South Clark Place Room
 CP2/5C24
 Arlington, VA 22202
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 18 June 2001 (18.06.01)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/03092	Applicant's or agent's file reference 16 36402
International filing date (day/month/year) 11 August 2000 (11.08.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 12 August 1999 (12.08.99)
Applicant ENGLAND, James, Mark, Carson et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒

in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

12 March 2001 (12.03.01)

☐

in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was☐

was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO
 34, chemin des Colombettes
 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Juan Cruz

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 16 36402	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 00/ 03092	International filing date (day/month/year) 11/08/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 12/08/1999
Applicant SENTEC LTD. et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 2 sheets.



It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.



the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :



contained in the international application in written form.



filed together with the international application in computer readable form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.



the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.



the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

as suggested by the applicant.



because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.



because this figure better characterizes the invention.

9

None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/03092

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G06K7/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 35610 A (DAMES ANDREW NICHOLAS ;ENGLAND JAMES MARK CARSON (GB); SENTEC LTD) 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15) cited in the application	1,12,13, 24-26
A	page 38, line 15 -page 39, line 14 page 41, line 15-26	17,23
A	WO 99 09436 A (DAMES ANDREW NICHOLAS ;ENGLAND MARK (GB); FLYING NULL LTD (GB); CR) 25 February 1999 (1999-02-25) page 4, line 11-19	1,12,13, 17,23-26
A	US 5 204 526 A (YAMASHITA MITSUO ET AL) 20 April 1993 (1993-04-20) cited in the application abstract	1,12,13, 17,23-26

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 November 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/11/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
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Authorized officer

Schauler, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/03092

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9935610 A	15-07-1999	AU 1978899 A	26-07-1999
		EP 1048006 A	02-11-2000
		GB 2349047 A	18-10-2000
		GB 2349048 A	18-10-2000
		GB 2349049 A	18-10-2000
		GB 2349050 A	18-10-2000
		GB 2349051 A	18-10-2000
		GB 2334183 A	11-08-1999
WO 9909436 A	25-02-1999	AU 8815298 A	08-03-1999
		EP 1005658 A	07-06-2000
		US 6076007 A	13-06-2000
US 5204526 A	20-04-1993	JP 2290589 A	30-11-1990
		DE 3930946 A	26-04-1990

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

REC'D 05 DEC 2001

PCT



Applicant's or agent's file reference 16 36402	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/03092	International filing date (day/month/year) 11/08/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 12/08/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G06K7/08		
Applicant SENTEC LTD. et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 9 sheets, including this cover sheet.
 - ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☒ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 12/03/2001	Date of completion of this report 03.12.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Koegler, L Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2785 

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB00/03092

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

1-16 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-28 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1-19 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/03092

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

☐ the entire international application.

☒ claims Nos. 3-11.

because:

☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):

☒ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. 3-11 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
see separate sheet

☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.

☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:...

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims 19

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB00/03092

	No:	Claims	1,2,12-18,20-28
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	19
	No:	Claims	1,2,12-18,20-28
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-2,12-28
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

Re Item III

Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

The meaning of the term "type of transition" is unclear (see item VIII below) rendering unclear all claims citing this term and all subclaims referring to these claims.

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Reference is made to the following document:

D1: WO 99 35610 A (DAMES ANDREW NICHOLAS ;ENGLAND JAMES MARK CARSON (GB); SENTEC LTD) 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15) (cited in the application)

2. As far as the claims are clear (cf item VIII below), D1 discloses all the features of **claims 1, 2, 12-18 and 20-28:**

A method of reading a magnetic tag having at least one magnetic element, comprising: interrogating the tag with a scanning magnetic field (D1, p. 5 lines 20-25, p. 33); determining transition data associated with changes in the magnetisation state of the at least one magnetic element (D1 p. 33 l. 29 to p. 34 l.32); associating the transition data with one or more respective elements (D1, p. 35); and for each element, determining the element direction which corresponds to the transition data for that element (p. 35 paragraph 1),

wherein the step of determining the element direction comprises selecting the direction which minimises the scatter of transition field vectors resolved along the direction of the element(p. 35 lines 6-10)

including associating the transition data with one or more respective

elements using a receiver vector whose components represent the amplitudes of the signals in one or more receive coils (D1, Figs. 42 and 43),

comprising scanning the tag using a rotating magnetic field (D1, p. 33).

in which the tag comprises a plurality of magnetic elements (fig. 10), further comprising associating transition data with respective elements in accordance with the order in which the elements transition in response to the rotating field (p. 34 line 18 to p. 35 line 30)

comprising determining the coercivity, the local magnetic field bias resolved in the direction of the or each magnetic element and the orientation of the or each magnetic element relative to a known interrogation field reference frame (D1 page 25 line 17 to p. 30 line 2),

further comprising determining the amplitude response of the or each magnetic element to the applied magnetic field (p. 15 lines 5 to 19).

A method of distinguishing between a plurality of magnetic elements, comprising the steps of: applying a scanning magnetic field to the elements; determining the direction of each of the elements; for each of the elements, determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and from said components, determining, for each of the elements, respective characteristics of the element (D1 p. 37 lines 19-22 in context with pages 30-36),

comprising determining first and second switching components as the components when the rate of change of the field along the direction of the element is positive and negative respectively (D1, p. 38 lines 5 to 7 in context with pages 30-36),

comprising storing data by reference to the respective characteristics of the elements (D1, p. 38 lines 5 to 7 in context with pages 30-36),

wherein data is storable by reference to any one or more of orientation of the elements, coercivity, bias field along the element and amplitude response (D1 p.26 l. 20 to p. 30 l. 2),

wherein data is storable by reference to parameters relating to any one or more of rate of change of applied field, perpendicular field, response time, characteristic response shape and the statistical distribution of the parameters (D1 p. 22 l. 24 to p. 23 l. 8, . 34 l. 18 to p. 36 l. 18).

A method of determining, for a magnetic element, any one or more of a plurality of characteristics comprising the coercivity of the element, the local magnetic field bias resolved in the direction of the element and the orientation of the element (D1, p. 25 l. 16 to p. 30 l. 2, p. 34 l. 17 to p. 35 l. 10), comprising the steps of: applying a varying magnetic field to the element (p. 32 l. 25 to p. 33 l. 16); determining the direction of the element (p. 34 lines 24 and 25); determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and from said components, determining the one or more characteristics of the element (p. 34 line 18 to p. 35 l. 30).

Apparatus **claims 25 and 26** specify in general form means for carrying out the method according to claims 1 and 13. Hence, a corresponding lack of novelty objection applies. The features added by dependent **claims 27 and 28** are known from D1 p. 34 l. 27 to p. 35 l. 10 and figures 8 and 9.

According to D1, the data processing for tag reading is done on a personal computer (164 in figure 42). From this it follows, that a computer program must be running on the computer which carries out the steps of the method known from D1. Consequently, **claim 24** also lacks novelty.

Distinguishing the elements by determining their coercivities (Claim 19) is not suggested by the available prior art.

Re Item VII

Certain defects in the international application

The independent claims are not in the two-part form in accordance with Rule 6.3(b) PCT, which in the present case would be appropriate, with those features which are known in combination from the prior art (document D1) being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b)(i) PCT) and with the remaining features being included in the characterising part (Rule 6.3(b)(ii) PCT).

The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

The claims are not clear (Art. 6 PCT) for the following reasons:

It is not clear what kind of data is denoted by the expression "transition data" in **claims 1 and 25** as well as in a plurality of subclaims. In this context it is noted that the claims have to be clear from the wording of the claims alone (Guidelines Chapter III 4.2).

Further, claims 1 and 25 are not supported by the description in their full scope, because they cover determination of the element direction on the basis of any arbitrary data related to the change in the magnetisation state of the element. However, the description only discloses determination of the element direction under particular circumstances, ie. on the basis of a specific set of data values, see page 9 lines 15 - 19, and a rotating scanning field. Contrary to this, the claim covers all kinds of scanning fields and an arbitrary selection from the data mentioned on page 9 or from any other data associated in some way to a change in magnetisation of the element. For instance it would not be possible to determine the element direction on the basis of dH/dt alone or to derive information on the tag orientation from a 2D planar scan in a single plane (see also D1 p. 40 fifth paragraph). In this, context objections under **Art. 5 PCT** arise as well, because the invention cannot be carried out in the full range claimed. This applies to **claim 17** as well.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB00/03092

In claim 2 the term "transition field vectors" is unclear. It appears that the scanning field vector causing a transition is meant. The meaning of "type of element transition" in claims 3, 4, 6, 7 and 11 is unclear. This expression could denote various characteristics of the transition, e.g. polarity, slope, magnetic field at which the transition occurs etc.

The set of claims comprises multiple independent claims of the same category and of overlapping scope (three independent method claims). Therefore, the conciseness requirements of Art. 6 PCT are not met.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 February 2001 (22.02.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/13321 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: G06K 7/08

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/03092

(22) International Filing Date: 11 August 2000 (11.08.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
9919100.9 12 August 1999 (12.08.1999) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SENTEC LTD. [GB/GB]; Terrington House, 13-15 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ENGLAND, James,

Mark, Carson [GB/GB]; 44a Butt Lane, Milton, Cambridge CB4 6DG (GB). DAMES, Andrew, Nicholas [GB/GB]; 74 De Freville Avenue, Cambridge CB4 1HU (GB).

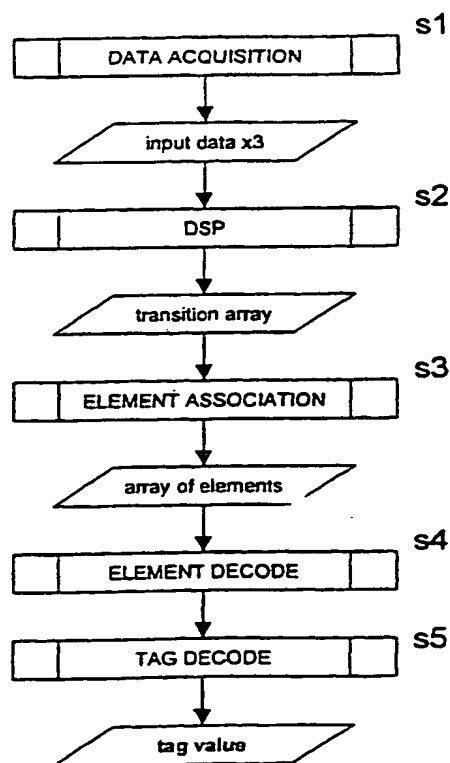
(74) Agents: WALASKI, Jan, Filip et al.; Venner, Shipley & Co., 20 Little Britain, London EC1A 7DH (GB).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DETERMINING PROPERTIES OF MAGNETIC ELEMENTS



(57) Abstract: A method of determining differing characteristics of magnetic dipole elements such as orientation, coercivity, bias and response amplitude and a tag reader for reading magnetic tags containing such elements. The elements are scanned by a rotating magnetic field and two sets of transition data are determined. The transition data sets are associated with respective elements and analysed to determine mean field values resolved along the element vectors. These field values are used to determine properties of the elements, such as coercivity.

WO 01/13321 A1

WO 01/13321 A1



patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

— *With international search report.*

Determining Properties of Magnetic Elements

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to magnetic elements, particularly but not exclusively to
5 methods of distinguishing between magnetic elements and methods and apparatus
for reading magnetic data tags which include one or more magnetic elements, each
of which can differ in coercivity, saturated dipole moment (i.e. response amplitude),
orientation and bias field.

10 Background

Co-pending PCT publication number WO99/35610 describes tags and reader
systems primarily intended for tags fabricated from magnetic material of low
coercivity, with elements at different orientations, in which data is recorded
primarily by means of the orientation of the elements with respect to each other.
15 The described system assumes that the coercivities of the tag elements are all the
same, and are very small compared to the interrogation field.

Summary of the Invention

According to the invention, there is provided a method of reading a magnetic tag
20 having at least one magnetic element, comprising interrogating the tag with a
scanning magnetic field, determining transition data associated with changes in the
magnetisation state of the at least one magnetic element, associating the transition
data with one or more respective elements; and for each element, determining the
element direction which corresponds to the transition data for that element.

25 Preferably, the element direction is determined by selecting the direction that
minimises the scatter of the transition field vectors resolved along the direction of
the element.

30 The transition data for each element can be grouped into two sets, which can be
referred to as forward and reverse transitions. All those in the forward transition
group have a positive component of the field vector dH/dt along the element
vector, and all those in the reverse group have a negative component of dH/dt

along the element vector. Mean field values, resolved along the element vector, can be calculated. The coercivity of the element is then calculated as half the difference between the forward and reverse mean values, and the bias field along the element is calculated as the sum of the forward and reverse mean values.

5

According to the invention, there is further provided a method of distinguishing between a plurality of magnetic elements, comprising the steps of applying a scanning magnetic field to the elements, determining the direction of each of the elements, for each of the elements, determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and from said components, determining, for each of the elements, respective characteristics of the element.

The invention further provides a method of determining, for a magnetic element, any one or more of a plurality of characteristics comprising the coercivity of the element, the local magnetic field bias resolved in the direction of the element and the orientation of the element, comprising the steps of applying a varying magnetic field to the element, determining the direction of the element, determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and from said components, determining the one or more characteristics of the element.

According to the invention, there is also provided a magnetic tag reader for reading a magnetic tag having at least one magnetic element, comprising means for interrogating the tag with a scanning magnetic field, means for determining transition data associated with changes in the magnetisation state of the at least one magnetic element, means for associating the transition data with one or more respective elements; and means for determining, for each element, the element direction which corresponds to the transition data for that element.

30

Brief Description of the Drawings

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a magnetic data tag reading system;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram showing the components of the magnetic data tag reading system of Figure 1 in more detail;

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram showing details of the signal processor/controller
5 illustrated in Figures 1 and 2;

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the receive coil set;

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the transmit coil set;

Figure 8 illustrates the antenna comprising transmit and receive coil sets;

Figure 9 is a flow chart illustrating the overall processing algorithm;

10 Figure 10 is a schematic diagram of data acquisition circuitry;

Figure 11 illustrates the transmit current waveforms;

Figure 12 illustrates a flow chart for the signal processing and filtering algorithm;

Figure 13 illustrates signals at the inputs to the ADC from the x, y and z receiver coil preamplifiers, for a single element transition;

15 Figure 14 illustrates the composite filter output of the signal in Figure 13;

Figure 15 illustrates a 3D scatter plot of the filtered receiver vectors;

Figure 16 illustrates a flowchart for the clustering algorithm used for planar tags;

Figure 17 illustrates the composite filter output for three parallel elements;

Figure 18 illustrates a flowchart for a parallel element clustering algorithm;

20 Figure 19 illustrates a 3D scatter plot of the transition field vectors for a single element;

Figure 20 illustrates the same 3D scatter plot as Figure 19, tilted such that the transition planes are edge-on;

25 Figure 21 illustrates distribution of field vectors that occur along a misaligned element direction vector; and

Figure 22 illustrates a flowchart for the calculation of the mean switching field, switching field variance, coercivity and DC bias field.

Detailed Description

30 Referring to Figure 1, a magnetic tag reading system comprises a magnetic data tag 1, an interrogation unit 2 and a signal processor/controller 3. Magnetic tags 1 to be used with a magnetic tag reader according to the invention can record information by means of elements of differing coercivities, local bias fields and response

amplitudes, as well as orientation. This includes tags described in PCT publication number WO99/35610, as well as tags described in, for example, US 5,204,526, US 5,729,201 and WO98/26312. In general terms, magnetic tags 1 comprise magnetic elements which typically switch magnetisation state, for example magnetisation direction, at given values of applied field depending on element properties, for example coercivity. These elements include, for example, thin film elements, bistable elements, Barkhausen wire elements and high-permeability elements. The applied field which causes switching depends on the magnitude of the component of the interrogation field vector in the direction of the element.

10

Referring to Figure 2, the tag 1 is attached to an item being labelled or tagged 4, and is placed within an interrogation volume 5 within the interrogation unit 2. The interrogation unit 2 includes an antenna 6, which comprises transmit and receive coil sets 7, 8. The tag 1 is interrogated by a scanning magnetic field 9 generated by the transmit coil set 7 under the control 10 of the processor/controller 3. In response to the interrogating magnetic field 9, the tag 1 generates a detectable magnetic field response 11, which is detected by the receive coil set 8. The processor/controller 3 receives input signals 12, 13 from the transmit and receive coil sets 7, 8 respectively and processes the signals to decode data stored on the tag, which is made available at an output 14.

20

Referring to Figure 3, the processor/controller 3 comprises a waveform generator 15 for driving the transmit coil set 7, data acquisition circuitry 16 for receiving respective input signals 12, 13 from the transmit and receive coil sets 7, 8 and a digital signal processor 17 for processing the resulting output signals 18 from the data acquisition circuitry 16 to provide the decoded tag data 14.

25

The transmit and receive coil set arrangement 7, 8 is described in detail by reference to Figures 4 to 8.

30

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the receive coil set 8. The receiver coils are constructed on a cylindrical former 20 of diameter 200 mm and length 400mm. Figure 4 illustrates the three sets of orthogonal coils used to couple with the tag magnetic

elements within the interrogation zone. For the y-direction, the receiver coil set comprises 4 coils 21, 22, 23, 24. Inner coils 22, 23 lie on the former 20 and extend 120mm along the x-direction 25. Both inner coils 22, 23 comprise 100 turns 0.4mm ecw. The outer coils 21, 24 comprise 58 turns of 0.4mm ecw and are wound on a
5 second co-axial former (not shown) 260mm in diameter. The coils extend 156mm along the x-direction. The four coils 21, 22, 23, 24 are connected in series in the electrical sense illustrated and 'balanced' by small mechanical re-alignments to achieve zero sensitivity to a uniform magnetic field. A second receiver coil set as illustrated is sensitive to tag generated field in the z-direction. This coil set is
10 identical to the coils 21, 22, 23, 24 but rotated through 90° as shown. The third coil set sensitive to tag generated field in the x-direction comprises two solenoid coils 26, 27. The inner coil 26 comprises 100 turns 0.4mm ecw wound on the former 20, and is 120mm long. The outer coil 27 comprises 58 turns of 0.4mm ecw wound on the second 260mm diameter co-axial former and is 156mm long. Figure 5 illustrates
15 all the coils wound on the inner former 20, and the outer former 28.

Figure 6 illustrates the three orthogonal transmit coils configuration 7. The coils are wound on a cylindrical former 30, 370mm long and 300mm diameter. A uniform magnetic field in the y-direction is produced by four coils 31, 32, 33, 34.
20 First and third coils 31, 33 comprise a 'modified Helmholtz' arrangement similar to coils 15 and 16. Second and fourth coils 32, 34 comprise a second modified 'Helmholtz' arrangement, with a magnetic axis 25° offset from the first and third coils 31, 33. The two 'modified Helmholtz' coil sets have magnetic axes 12.5° either side of the y-direction. The first coil 31 comprises 50 turns 1.4mm ecw and extends
25 370mm in length along the former. Where this coil 31 connects across the open end of the former 30, the coil is a flattened half circle with the total coil aperture width of 570mm. The two edges of the coil 31 that lie along the solenoid (x-direction) subtend 120° at the axial centre of the former. Second to fourth coils 32, 33, 34 are identical in size and form. Their orientation around the former 30 is
30 described above. The four coils are connected in series in the sense illustrated. A second transmit coil set generates uniform field in the z-direction. This set comprises four identical coils orientated in an orthogonal direction as illustrated.

The final transmitter coil consists of a long solenoid coil 35 comprising 260 turns of 1.4mm ecw on the coil former. This generates uniform field in the x-direction.

Figure 7 shows the overall transmit coil arrangement for generating uniform field in three orthogonal directions. Figure 8 illustrates the antenna 6. The transmit coils on the former 30 are located co-axially with the receiver coil tube 20. The interrogation volume 5 is defined by a further 190mm ID co-axial tube (not shown) that is used to define a mechanical constraint on possible tag positioning in the antenna 6. The longitudinal region of highest sensitivity is less than 10cm long and tags can be accurately read when separated by 10cm or more along the axis of the reader tube.

Figure 9 illustrates the overall sequence of steps required to decode data stored on a magnetic tag. The first stage is data acquisition (step s1). Data is acquired by detecting the field 11 resulting from the application of a scanning interrogation field 9 to the tag 1, digitising the resulting signals and storing them for subsequent processing. This results in 3 channels of input data, one for each of the x, y and z directions. Digital signal processing is carried out to identify individual switching points, also referred to herein as transitions (step s2). This results in an array of transition information. Each transition is associated with an element (step s3) to provide an array of elements. The elements are then individually decoded (step s4). Finally, the tag is decoded to provide tag value data (step s5).

Data Acquisition

Referring to Figure 10, an example of the signal processor/controller 3 according to the invention comprises a National Instruments PCI6711 4-channel DAC card 39 for waveform generation and a National Instruments PCI6110E 4-channel ADC card 40 for data acquisition. The cards are mounted into an industry standard IBM compatible PC 41 running Windows 95™. The waveform generation card 39, under software control, generates three transmit excitation voltages 42, 43, 44 which are passed through respective low-pass filters 45, 46, 47 and amplified by respective power amplifiers 48, 49, 50 to drive respective orthogonal transmit coils, which are arranged in a series resonant configuration with respective capacitors 51, 52, 53 and

resistors 54, 55, 56. The drive current is for example 3A rms to generate a 2.5kA/m interrogation field. The transmitter currents are monitored by respective current sense resistors 57, 58, 59 which are fed through respective amplifiers 60, 61, 62 as inputs 63, 64, 65 to the data acquisition card 40, where they are digitised at a sample rate of, for example, 160kHz. The instantaneous transmit field vector can be determined from these three signals with knowledge of the relationship between the transmit coil field and the current response. For example, pre-calibration of the system is carried out by measuring the transmit field for different values of driving current.

Signals induced in the orthogonal receive coils are amplified by respective amplifiers 66, 67, 68, filtered by respective 130Hz notch filters 69, 70, 71 to remove any transmit field component, and fed as inputs 72, 73, 74 to the data acquisition card, where they are digitised at a sample rate of, for example, 160kHz. The data acquisition is buffered in such a fashion that data is clocked into a buffer, and read from the buffer asynchronously at some later point. The buffer depth is sufficient to accommodate the worse-case latency in the subsequent processing step.

A continuous scan is used in this example to interrogate the tag, based on a nominal 130 Hz rotating magnetic field, whose normal vector is arranged to trace out a spiral scan over the surface of a complete sphere, tracing a path from one pole of the sphere to the other and back. The equations for the components of the 'transmitted' B interrogation field are given by:

$$B_x = (\cos^2(\phi) * \cos(\theta) + \sin^2(\phi)) * \cos(\omega t) \\ + (\sin(\phi) * \cos(\phi) * \cos(\theta) - \cos(\phi) * \sin(\phi)) * \sin(\omega t)$$

$$B_y = (\cos(\phi) * \sin(\phi) * \cos(\theta) - \sin(\phi) * \cos(\phi)) * \cos(\omega t) \\ + (\sin^2(\phi) * \cos(\theta) + \cos^2(\phi)) * \sin(\omega t)$$

$$B_z = (-\cos(\phi)) * \sin(\theta) * \cos(\omega t) - \sin(\theta) * \sin(\phi) * \sin(\omega t)$$

where t is the time, ω is the angular frequency of the 130Hz scan, $\phi = (\text{constant}) * \theta$, and $\theta = \cos^{-1}(1-t/T)$. T is the total time for one complete interrogation.

Figure 11 shows the three transmit current waveforms 80, 81, 82 received at the
5 inputs 63, 64, 65 of the data acquisition card 40.

Digital Signal Processing

The digital signal processing stage (step s2) performed on the data input to the data acquisition card 40 is now described with reference to the flow chart description of
10 the processing algorithms in Figure 12.

The purpose of the DSP algorithm is to identify individual transitions, and to record all the relevant parameters on each transition for subsequent processing algorithms. This leads to a large reduction in the volume of data passed on to the subsequent
15 processing stages.

The DSP algorithm operates on the three channels of sample data produced by the data acquisition process. Figure 13 shows the raw impulse responses in the x, y and z channels for a single transition.
20

Referring to Figure 12, in a first step s10, an FIR filter is applied to all three channels to produce three sets of filtered data, which form a receiver vector. The simplest filter consists of three rectangular sections, and provides a method of measuring the height of the peaks in the raw data. If the central section has width w and height $+1$, then the outer two sections have width $w/2$ and height -1 . The
25 width, w , is typically the same value as the response time of the magnetic element, for example, 20-30 μ s.

The transmit field vector, H , is used to determine the correct polarity of the element
30 transition in each of the x, y and z receiver coils. The transition polarity in any receiver coil is directly related to the polarity of the rate of change of the field vector dH/dt in the direction of the receiver coil. dH/dt values are used to produce a "polarity vector", where each component can take the value ± 1 . The

scalar (dot) product of the polarity vector with the filtered receiver vector is calculated (step s11) and the receiver vector magnitude, a positive number, is multiplied by the sign (± 1) of the result (step s12). This results in the composite signal shown in Figure 14, in which the polarity of transitions for every element is always the same, allowing the use of a simple peak detector to determine peak values.

Peak detection techniques are well known in the art. In this case, a simple threshold is used to gate the peak detector input data, to avoid noise appearing as spurious peaks. A peak is identified when three or more values exceed the threshold (step s13), and where the current value is greater than both the previous and next value (step s14). The time of the peak is interpolated to a greater resolution than the sample frequency by a simple quadratic fit to these three points.

The data for each transition is stored in an array (step s15). The data includes:
Time
Field vector (H)
Rate of change of field vector (dH/dt)
Receiver vectors (both raw and FIR filtered)

20

Element Association

The function of the element association algorithm is to associate transition data points with particular magnetic elements in the tag. Subsequent processing steps can then analyse the data for each magnetic element in isolation, thereby reducing an apparently complex problem with multiple elements into a series of relatively simple numerical solves.

25

There are two primary mechanisms that are used to associate transitions with elements, depending on whether the elements are generally parallel or not. These are described below. In the general case, the first step is to separate into groups using a non-parallel algorithm, and then, if required, to analyse each separate group to see if it contains more than one parallel or near-parallel elements.

30

For non-parallel elements, the filtered receiver vectors are used to separate out the transitions between elements. This can be clearly seen from Figure 15, which shows the filtered receiver vectors in a 3D scatter plot for an example tag having seven non-parallel elements. Inspection of the plot shows that the majority of the transition points lie along one of 7 different lines through the origin, which indicates that there are 7 discernible directions of elements in the example tag. Each direction can be described by two parameters, and therefore the transitions can be clustered together into groups in 2D. There are a number of different appropriate techniques than can be used to achieve this multi-dimensional clustering (e.g. S. Makeig, S. Enghoff, T-P. Jung, M. Westerfield, J. Townsend, E. Courchesne and T.J. Sejnowski, "Moving-Window Independent Component Analysis of Event-Related EEG Data: Component Stability, Journal of Neurophysiology"). Additional knowledge about the particular tag construction can be useful to simplify the problem. For example, if all the elements are in the same plane, then the problem can be reduced to a one-dimensional problem. Knowledge of the number of elements expected can assist in the clustering process.

In the particular case of a planar tag, with a known number of elements, the algorithm outlined in Figure 16 is used. The normal to the plane of the transitions is determined by, for example, a numerical process (step s20). For example, the dot product of every receiver vector with an estimated direction vector is calculated, and this process is iterated until the sum of the magnitude of the dot products is minimised. This reduces the problem to a 1-D problem i.e. the angle in the plane. An in-plane set of vectors can be calculated from the original set of vectors simply by subtracting from each vector in turn the dot product of itself with the normal to the plane. In-plane angles between any two in-plane vectors can then simply be calculated in the usual way using dot products. All the in-plane angles are wrapped into the range 0-180° by adding or subtracting multiples of 180° as required. The algorithm calculates a histogram of in-plane angles relative to some arbitrary datum, such as the first point. For example, if the histogram bins are 1° wide, then the n th bin will contain a count of the number of angles that fall in the range n° to $(n+1)^\circ$. This will typically give a series of peaks, one for each element. For example, the algorithm obtains the second point from the transition array (step s21), measures

the in-plane angle relative to the first point (step s22) and increments the appropriate bin of the histogram (step s23). This process is repeated until all the data has been processed (step s24). After applying Gaussian smoothing to the histogram data (step s25), the direction of an element in the tag can be found by
5 determining the highest peak in this histogram (step s26). To determine the transitions that belong to the element in a given direction, the algorithm finds all the transitions that are within, say, 2° (in plane) of this direction (step s27). The processed peak is then eliminated from the calculation (step s28) and this processing sequence is repeated (steps s26 to s28) until all the data has been
10 processed (step s29).

To separate parallel elements, the algorithm makes use of two properties of a continuous scan of the field vector, H , around the elements, first that the elements transition in order from the lowest to the highest coercivity and second, that the
15 field vector, H , rotates by at least 90° between the last transition of the highest coercivity element in one direction and the first transition of the lowest coercivity element in the reverse direction.

If some of the elements do not change state, because the transmit field does not
20 reach a high enough value, then there will be fewer transitions, in a 180° scan, than there are elements. In this case, transitions are "lost", starting with the highest-coercivity element. Figure 17 shows the filtered composite waveform over a few rotations of transmit field, for three parallel elements with different coercivities. Each element is associated with a respective peak 90, 91, 92 and it is relatively
25 straightforward to separate out the transitions belonging to different elements. An outline algorithm to achieve this is shown in Figure 18.

This works by maintaining an element counter that is incremented each time a new transition is identified, and set to zero each time the field rotates by more than 90°
30 between transitions. Data is extracted from the transition array (step s30) and the algorithm determines whether the transmit field has rotated by more than 90° since the last transition point (step s31). If it has, the element counter is reset to zero

(step s32). Following this, the element number corresponding to the transition is set according to the current value of the element counter (step s33). The element counter is then incremented (step s34) and the process repeated for the next transition point (step s30). For example, the first transition following the zeroing of the element counter is associated with element 0, the next with element 1 and so on, until the field has rotated by more than 90 degrees.

Element Decode

The purpose of the element decoding algorithm is to take transition data belonging to one element, and to determine the best-fit direction vector for this element. Once the direction is known, the coercivity of the element, and any net DC field or "bias" along the element vector can be calculated.

Figure 19 is a 3D scatter plot of transition point field vectors, for a single bistable magnetic element with a finite coercivity. In this example, the field has been scanned approximately over the surface of a sphere, so the transition points lie roughly on two circles 93, 94. More generally, the transition points would be expected to lie on one of two planes. By tilting the view of the transition data in the scatter plot, it is possible to show the two planes edge-on, as illustrated in Figure 20. The bold vertical arrow 95 shows the element vector.

The element decoding algorithm attempts to determine the best vector direction for the element, by minimising the scatter of field vectors resolved in this direction. Figure 21 illustrates the situation where a guess 96 has been taken for the element vector that is not in the correct direction. Taking the upper set of transitions 93, it is clear that when these are projected onto the element vector 96, they form an extended distribution 97 (shown by a darkened section) along the vector 96. As the vector is rotated around, the extent of this distribution will be smallest when the vector is closest to the actual direction of the tag element.

30

Figure 22 shows a flowchart for the algorithm used to calculate the error used in the iterative solving process. The algorithm uses the current guess for the element

vector direction, V . Initially, this is the vector direction from the element association algorithm.

The first data point is retrieved (step s40) and the dot product of the direction estimate V with the polarity vector for dH/dt is calculated, as described in relation to Figure 12 above (step s41). If this is positive (step s42) i.e. for the upper set of transitions, then the dot product of the field vector and the element vector is calculated (step s43) and added to the upper set of statistics (step s44). The dot product resolves the component of the field vector along the element vector. The same calculation is carried out for the lower set of transitions (steps s45, s46), indicated by the negative dot product at step s41. The upper and lower (forward and reverse) sets of transitions are distinguished by the sign of dH/dt along the direction of the element, or alternatively by the sign of the filtered receiver vector along the direction of the element. This procedure is repeated for all the data points (step s47). An average value of variance is calculated from the variances for each of the upper and lower sets of transitions separately, weighted by the number of transitions in the upper and lower sets of transitions (step s48). A standard formula is used to calculate the variance for each set of data. For a set of measured data points, x , the variance, $\text{var}(x)$ is the mean of the squares of x minus the square of the mean of x , or mathematically

$$\text{var}(x) = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

The weighted variance of N_u upper transition points, u , with variance $\text{var}(u)$ and N_l lower transition points, l , with variance $\text{var}(l)$ is then given by:

$$\text{var} = \frac{N_u \text{var}(u) + N_l \text{var}(l)}{N_u + N_l}$$

The weighted variance is used as a measure of the error in the guessed vector direction. When the guessed direction is equal to the actual element direction, the weighted variance will generally have its minimum value. The value will never fall

to zero, because there is always a certain amount of noise in the determination of the transition field, arising from sources such as electronic noise and randomness in the material behaviour. In the simplest case, the variance is a function (numerically evaluated, rather than an analytic function) of two direction variables, such as θ and ϕ from the spherical polar co-ordinates (r, θ, ϕ) . The value of this function can be minimised using a standard numerical minimisation algorithm. The variance varies approximately quadratically with the deviation from the ideal direction, and this means that the minimisation algorithm can be extremely efficient (the "quadratic" case is generally considered to be the easiest). Multi-variate numerical minimisation algorithms are well known in the art – for example, Powell's method.

When the weighted variance is not minimum (step s49), the direction estimate V is adjusted in accordance with the appropriate minimisation algorithm (step s50) and the algorithm re-run with the new value of V . When the weighted variance is minimised, the mean values of the field for the upper and lower sets of transitions are calculated (steps s51, s52). The coercivity of the element is calculated as half the difference between the two switching fields (step s53), while the DC field along the element is calculated as the sum of the two switching fields (step s54).

Additional parameters as well as direction can usefully be added to the numerical minimisation. The most important term to add is the vector velocity, which allows the algorithm to deal with the movement of the tag elements during the decoding process. The element direction in steps s41, s43, s45 is then a function of the time at which the transition occurs, and the function for the variance then depends on four parameters (for example θ , ϕ , $d\theta/dt$ and $d\phi/dt$). Once again, this function can simply be minimised using a standard multi-variate minimisation algorithm.

Many magnetic elements do not behave ideally, and show significant changes in their switching field (or coercivity) depending on the value of dH/dt . A general form for the switching field, H_{switch} , resolved along the element is:

$$H_{switch} = H_0 + k_a \left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right)^a + k_b \left(\frac{dH}{dt} \right)^b + \dots$$

where a, b etc are arbitrary powers. If the coefficients k are known, then the value of H_0 can be calculated from the measured switching field, and the variance of this value can be minimised as before. If the coefficients k are not known, but the values a, b are known, then the function for the numerical minimisation can also include the coefficients, k , as function arguments, as well as the direction and velocity terms. In this case, the values of k can be used to distinguish between different types of materials and thereby store more data.

Anisotropic thin-film magnetic materials can exhibit a further form of non-ideal behaviour. For materials with an easy-axis of magnetisation, the in-plane field perpendicular to the easy axis can influence the field at which the material switches. A similar approach to the one described above can be used to calculate a nominally constant value, H_0 , from the raw switching points.

15 *Tag Decode*

The primary output data for each magnetic element from a reader according to the invention is as follows:

Orientation in the reader (vector)
20 Coercivity of the element (scalar)
Bias field along each element (scalar)
Amplitude response (scalar)

Secondary data for each element includes

25 dH/dt coefficients
Perpendicular field coefficients
Response time
Characteristic response "shape" or spectrum
30 Statistical distribution of primary parameters

This data assumes little about the construction of the tag. The structure of the tag (e.g. which elements share bias magnet elements) may be used to provide more

detail – for example, the magnitude and direction of an overall bias field. The details of the chosen coding scheme are used to translate all these raw parameters into useful data stored on the tag.

- 5 The above examples of the invention are intended to be illustrative, rather than restrictive. A person skilled in the art would understand that various modifications and variations in the detailed implementation are possible, and are considered to be within the scope and spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method of reading a magnetic tag having at least one magnetic element, comprising:
 - 5 interrogating the tag with a scanning magnetic field;
 - determining transition data associated with changes in the magnetisation state of the at least one magnetic element;
 - associating the transition data with one or more respective elements; and
 - for each element, determining the element direction which corresponds to
 - 10 the transition data for that element.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of determining the element direction comprises selecting the direction which minimises the scatter of transition field vectors resolved along the direction of the element.
- 15 3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, including grouping the transition data by the type of element transition.
4. A method according to claim 3, comprising grouping first and second types
- 20 of element transition.
5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the first type of element transition comprises a forward transition and the second type of element transition comprises a reverse transition.
- 25 6. A method according to claim 4 or 5, wherein a signal defining a transition is received by one or more receiver coils, including determining the type of transition in accordance with the polarity of the rate of change of the field vector in the direction of the element.
- 30 7. A method according to claim 4, 5 or 6, including determining information relating to the switching fields for each of the first and second types of transition.

8. A method according to claim 7, comprising determining element characteristics from said switching field information relating to transition data associated with an element.

5 9. A method according to claim 8, further comprising calculating the coercivity of the element as substantially half the difference between first and second switching fields.

10 10. A method according to claim 8 or 9, further comprising calculating the bias field on the element as substantially the sum of first and second switching fields.

11. A method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the first switching field comprises the mean value of the switching fields for the first type of transition and the second switching field comprises the mean value of the switching fields for the
15 second type of transition.

12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, including associating the transition data with one or more respective elements using a receiver vector whose components represent the amplitudes of the signals in one or more
20 receive coils.

13. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising scanning the tag using a rotating magnetic field.

25 14. A method according to claim 13, in which the tag comprises a plurality of magnetic elements, further comprising associating transition data with respective elements in accordance with the order in which the elements transition in response to the rotating field.

30 15. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising determining the coercivity, the local magnetic field bias resolved in the direction of the or each magnetic element and the orientation of the or each magnetic element relative to a known interrogation field reference frame.

16. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising determining the amplitude response of the or each magnetic element to the applied magnetic field.

5

17. A method of distinguishing between a plurality of magnetic elements, comprising the steps of:

applying a scanning magnetic field to the elements;

determining the direction of each of the elements;

10 for each of the elements, determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and from said components, determining, for each of the elements, respective characteristics of the element.

15 18. A method according to claim 17, comprising determining first and second switching components as the components when the rate of change of the field along the direction of the element is positive and negative respectively.

19. A method according to claim 17 or 18 wherein the respective characteristics
20 comprise the coercivities of the elements.

20. A method according to any one of claims 17 to 19, comprising storing data by reference to the respective characteristics of the elements.

25 21. A method according to claim 20, wherein data is storable by reference to any one or more of orientation of the elements, coercivity, bias field along the element and amplitude response.

22. A method according to claim 20 or 21, wherein data is storable by reference
30 to parameters relating to any one or more of rate of change of applied field, perpendicular field, response time, characteristic response shape and the statistical distribution of the parameters.

23. A method of determining, for a magnetic element, any one or more of a plurality of characteristics comprising the coercivity of the element, the local magnetic field bias resolved in the direction of the element and the orientation of the element, comprising the steps of:

- 5 applying a varying magnetic field to the element;
- determining the direction of the element;
- determining the components of the field in the direction of the element at which the element switches magnetisation states; and
- from said components, determining the one or more characteristics of the
- 10 element.

24. A computer program, which when run on a computer, is configured to carry out the steps of any one of claims 1 to 23.

- 15 25. A magnetic tag reader for reading a magnetic tag having at least one magnetic element, comprising:
 - means for interrogating the tag with a scanning magnetic field;
 - means for determining transition data associated with changes in the magnetisation state of the at least one magnetic element;
 - 20 means for associating the transition data with one or more respective elements; and
 - means for determining, for each element, the element direction which corresponds to the transition data for that element.

- 25 26. A tag reader according to claim 25, wherein the scanning field comprises a rotating magnetic field.

- 27. A tag reader according to claim 25 or 26, further comprising means for selecting the element direction which minimises the scatter of transition point field
- 30 vectors resolved along the direction of the element.

28. A tag reader according to any one of claims 25 to 27, wherein the transition data includes data defining first and second switching fields at which an element undergoes first and second transitions.

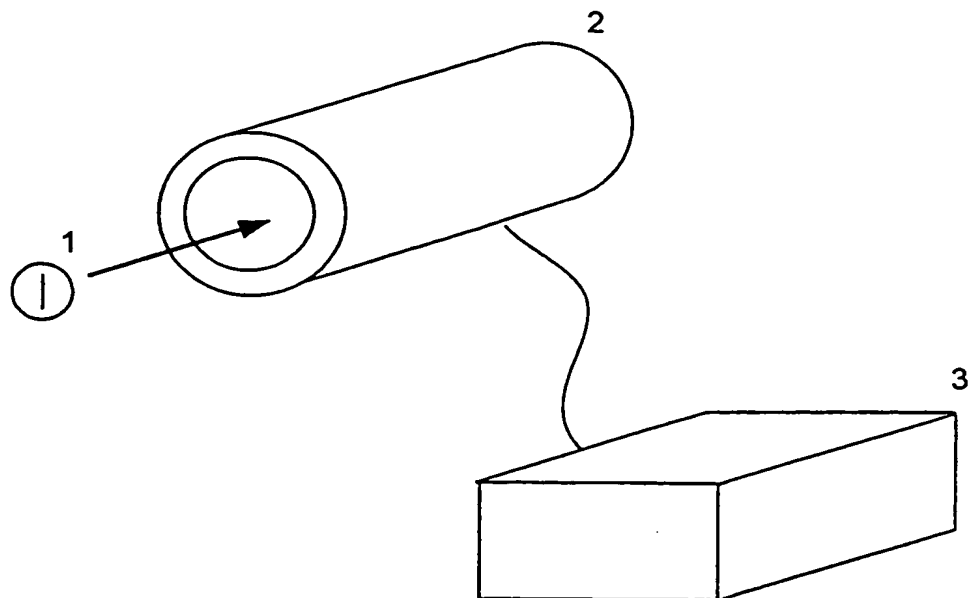


FIG. 1

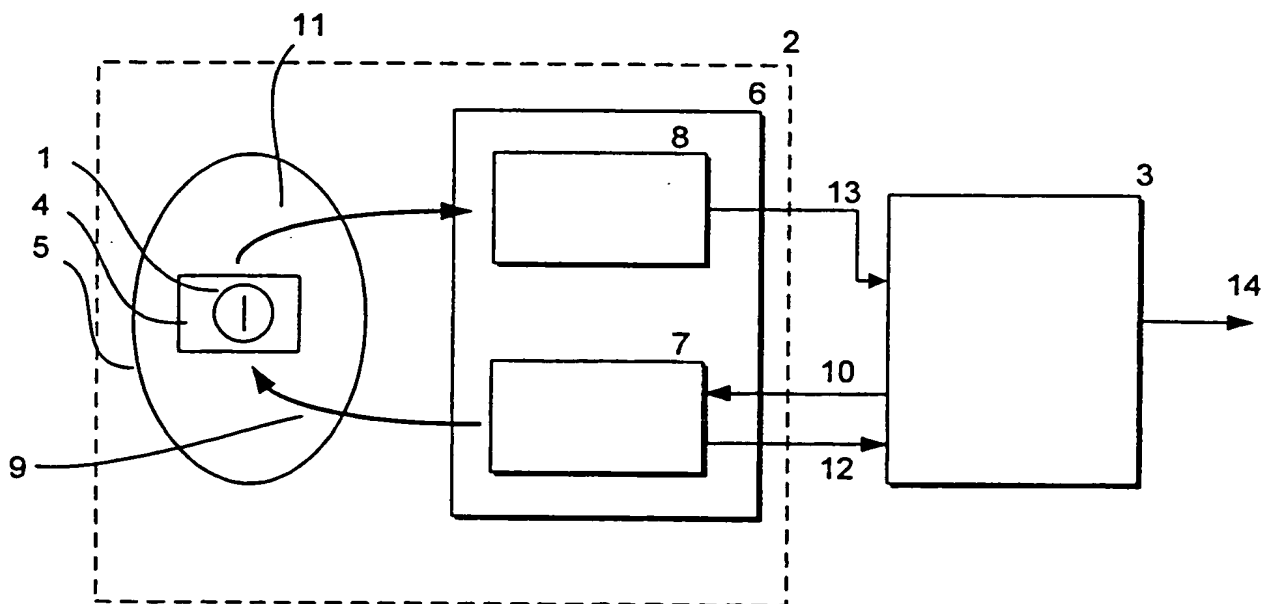


FIG. 2

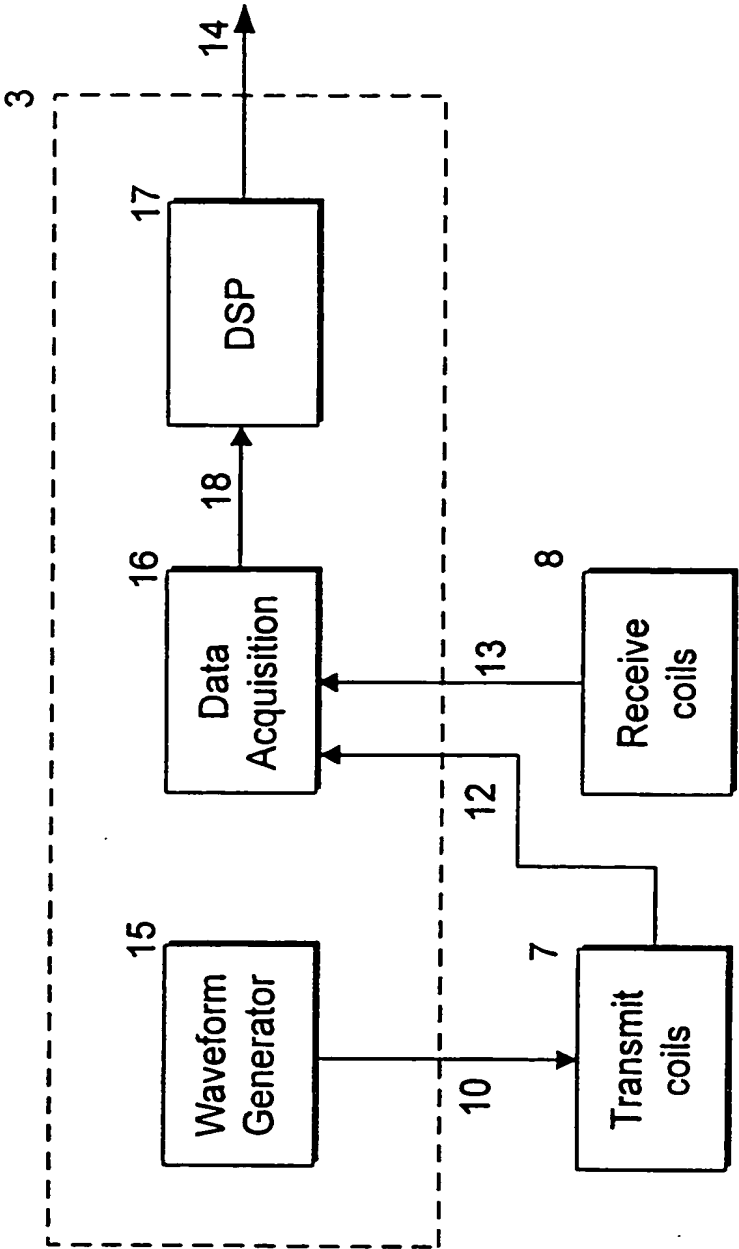


FIG. 3

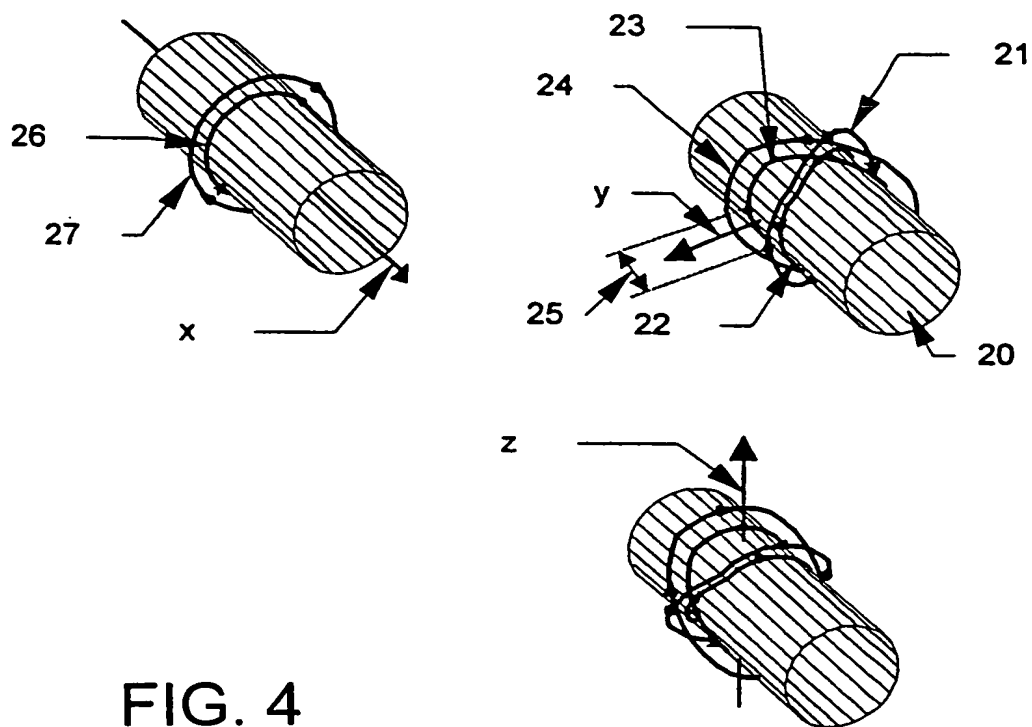


FIG. 4

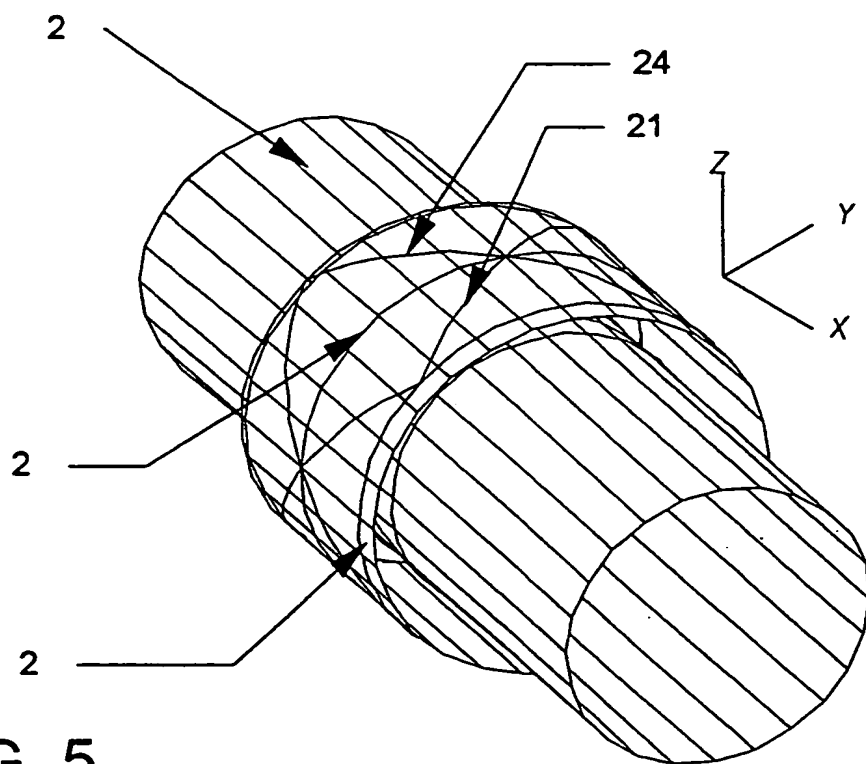


FIG. 5

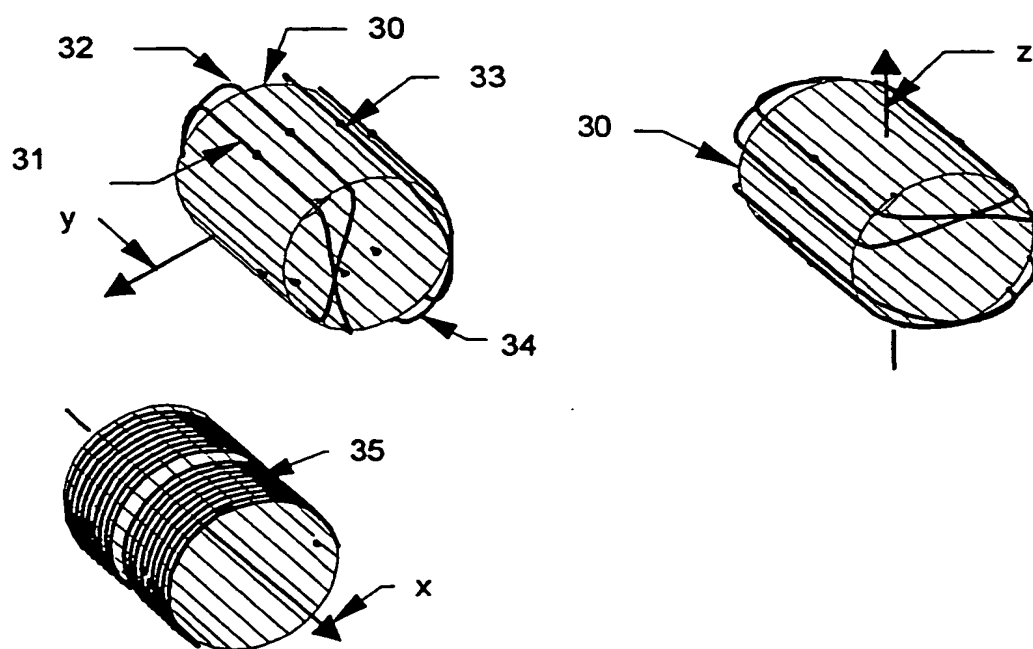


FIG. 6

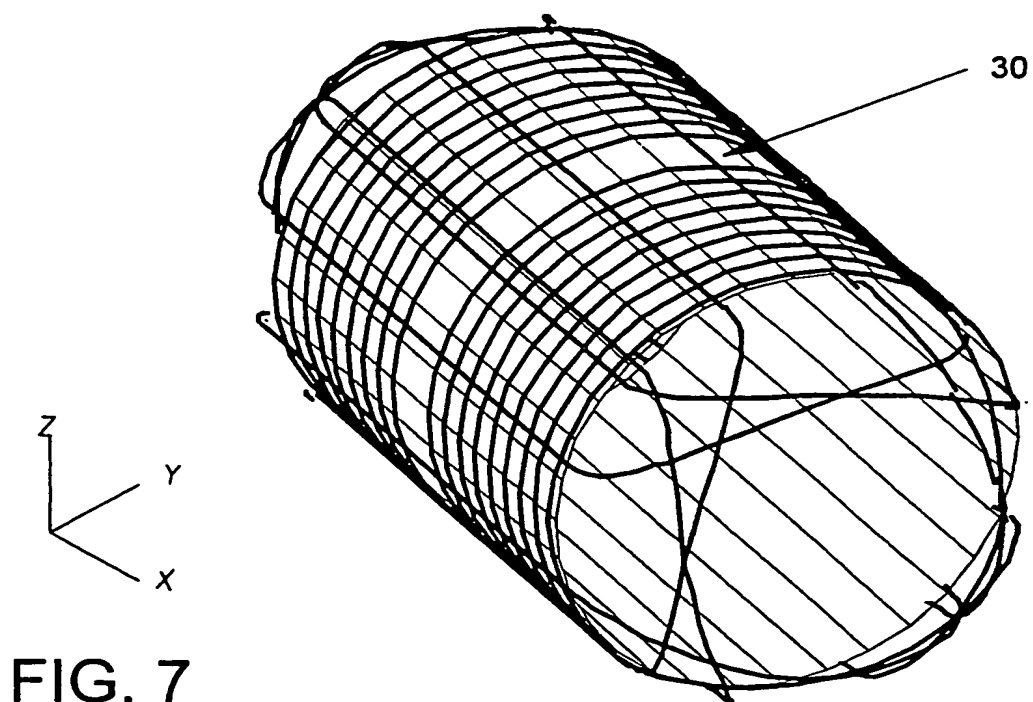


FIG. 7

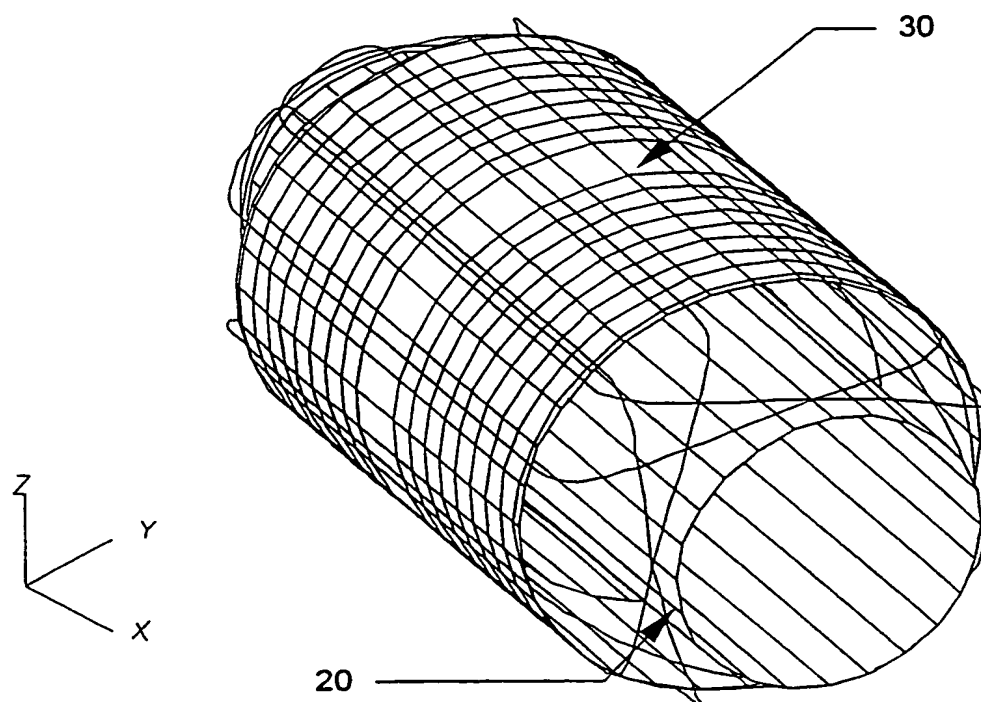


FIG. 8

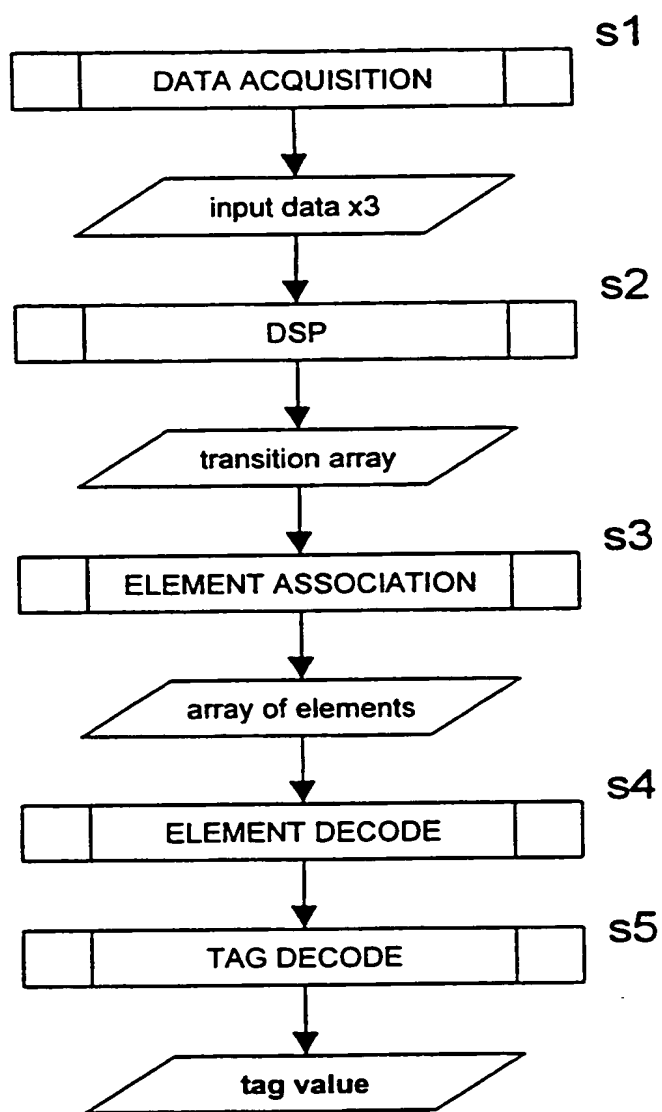


FIG. 9

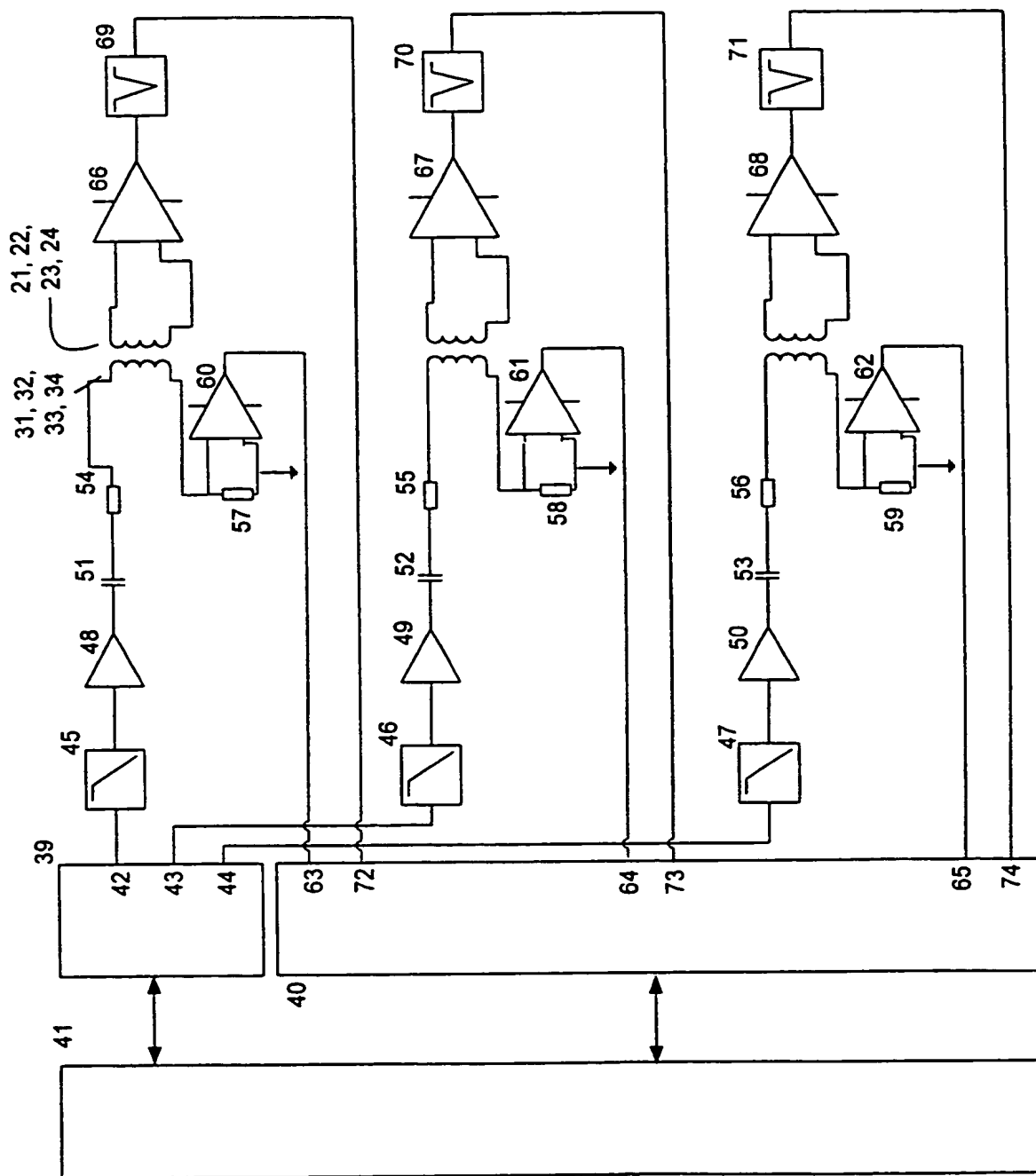


FIG. 10

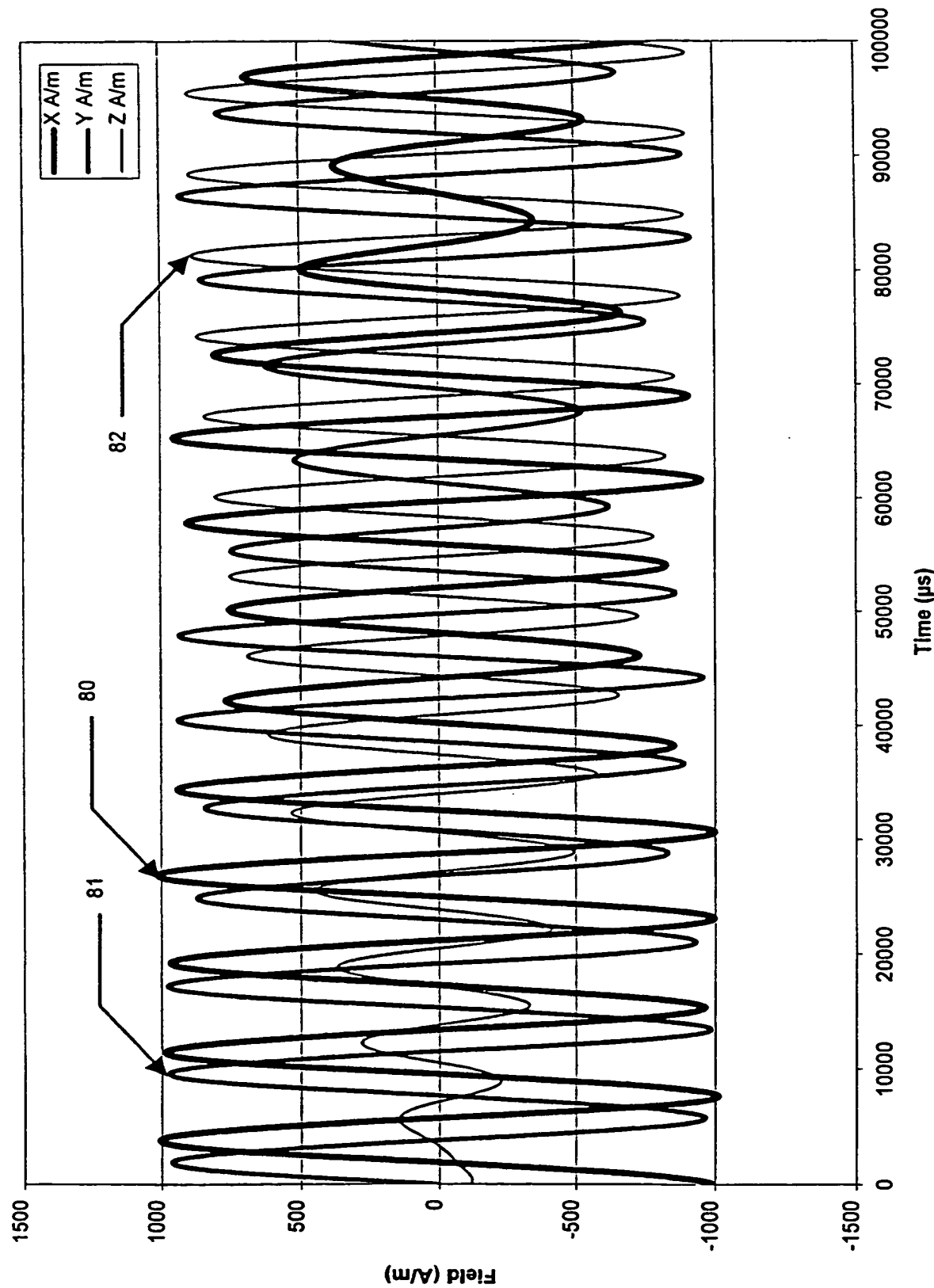


FIG. 11

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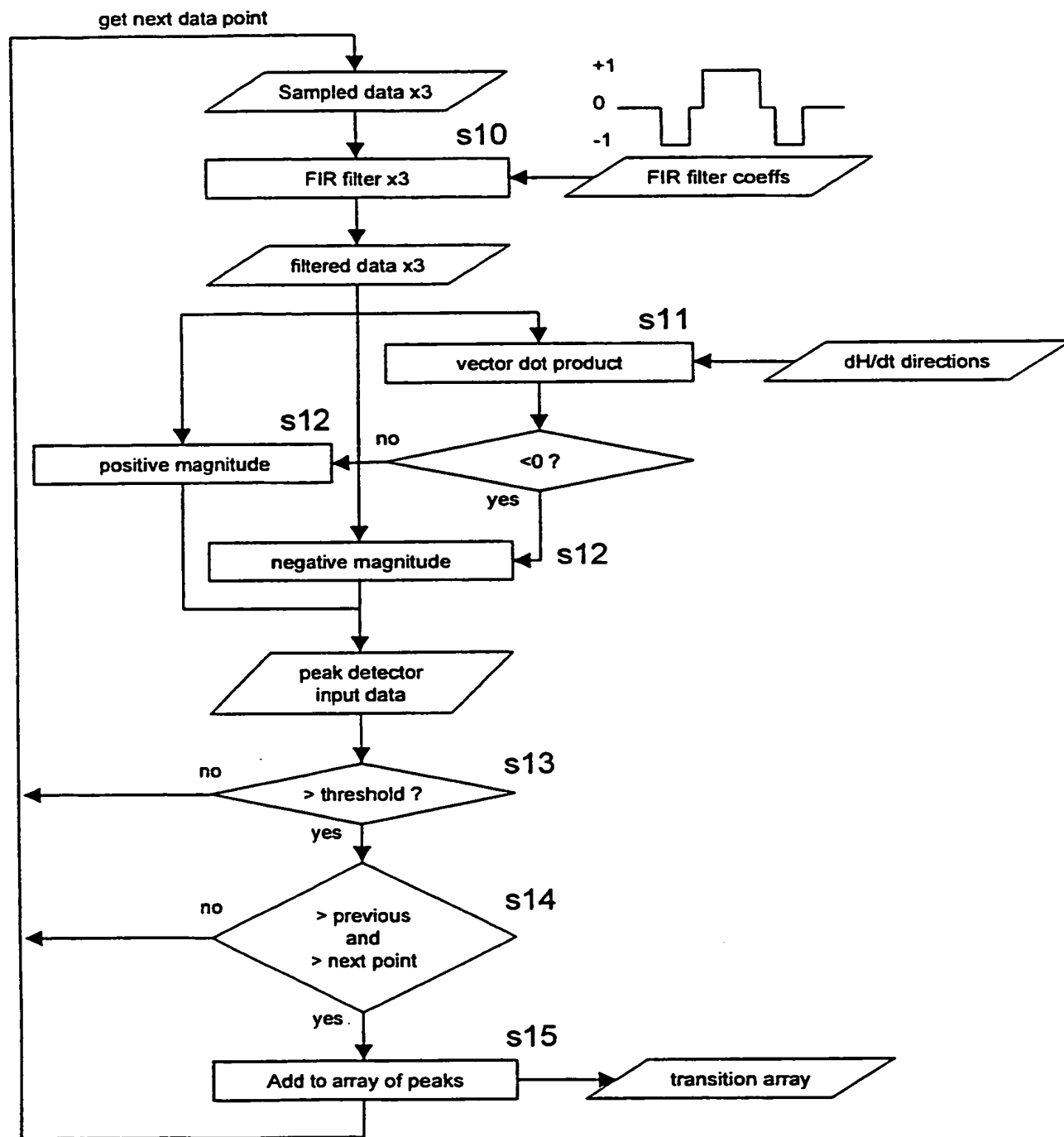


FIG. 12

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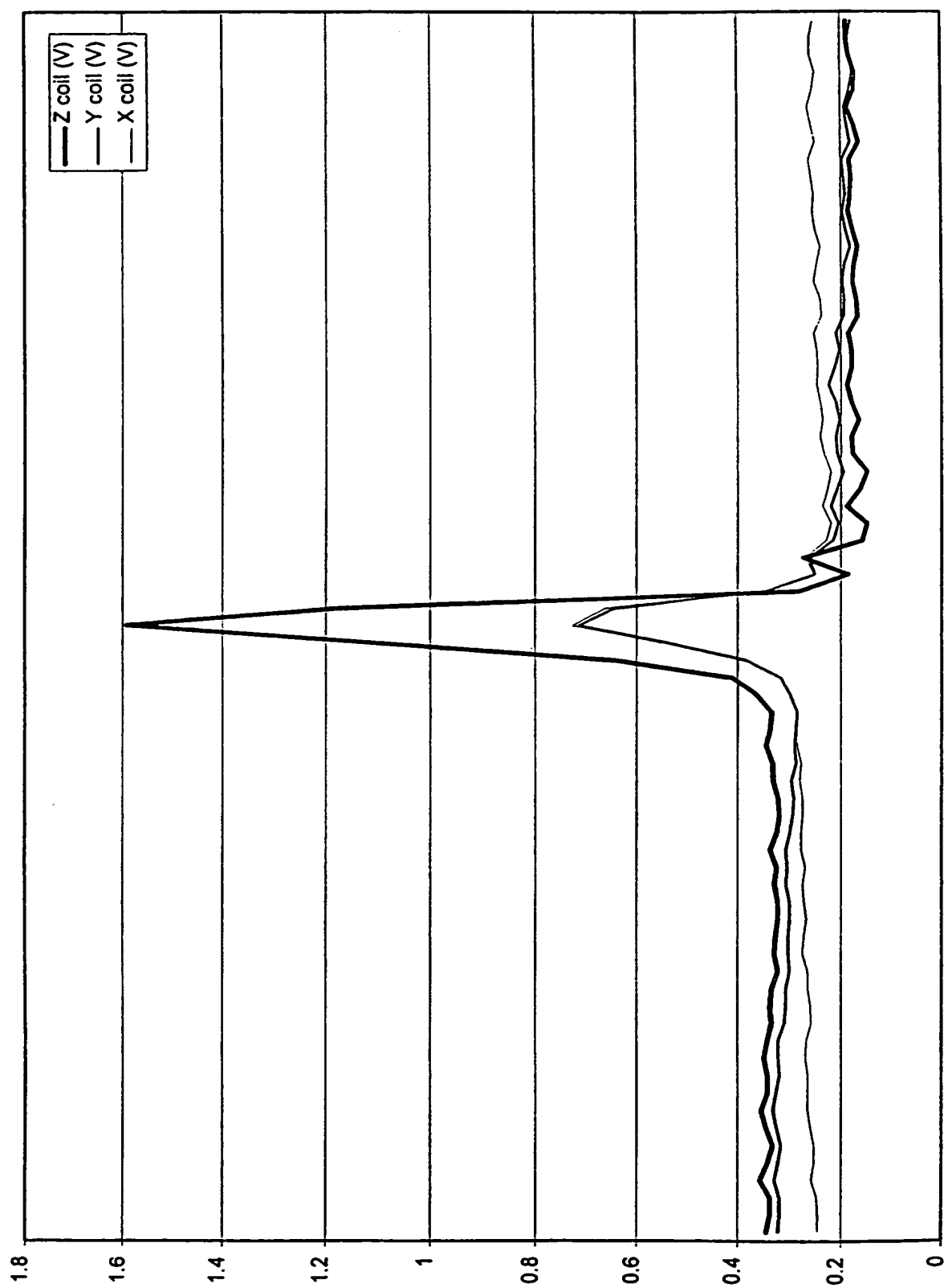


FIG. 13

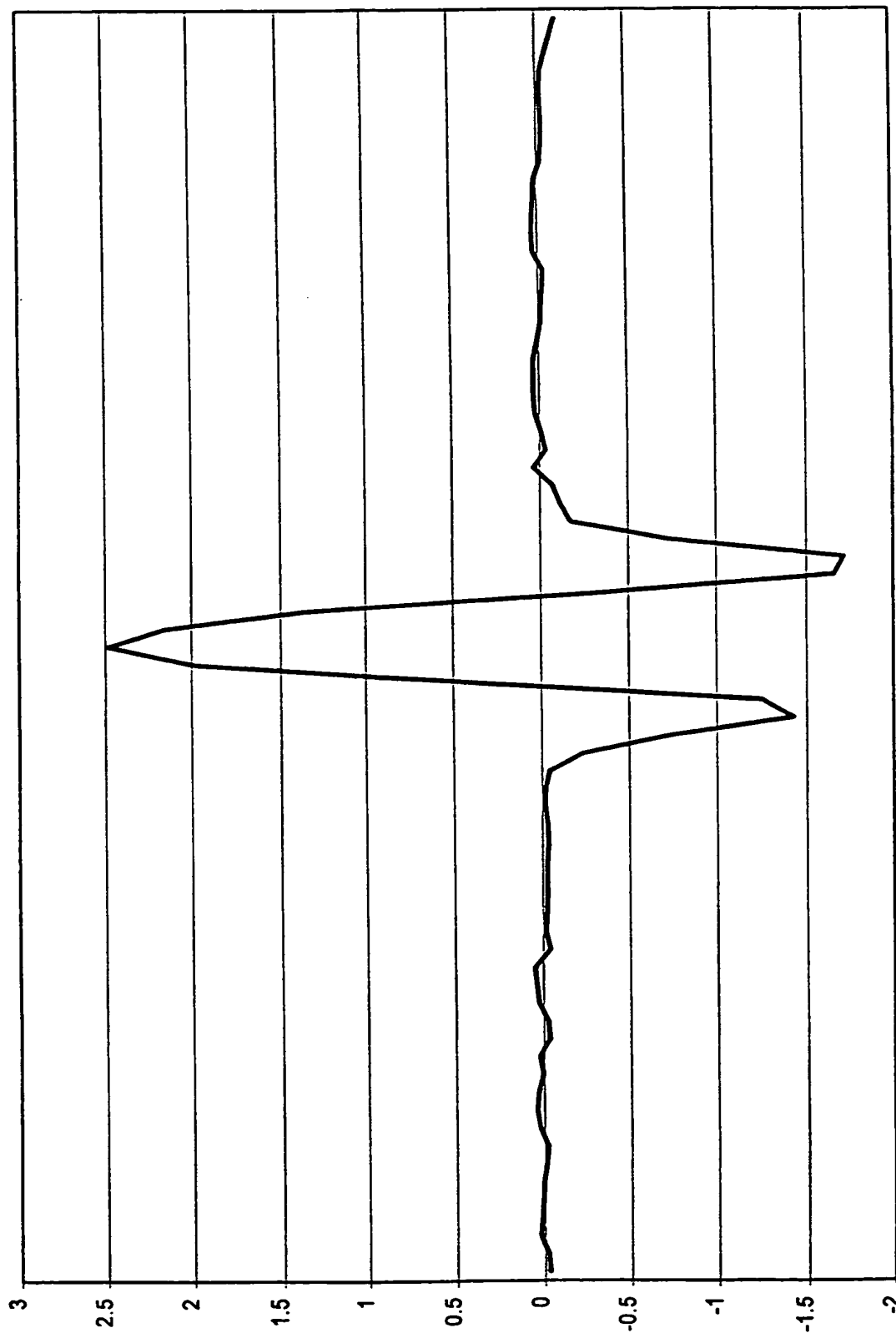


FIG. 14

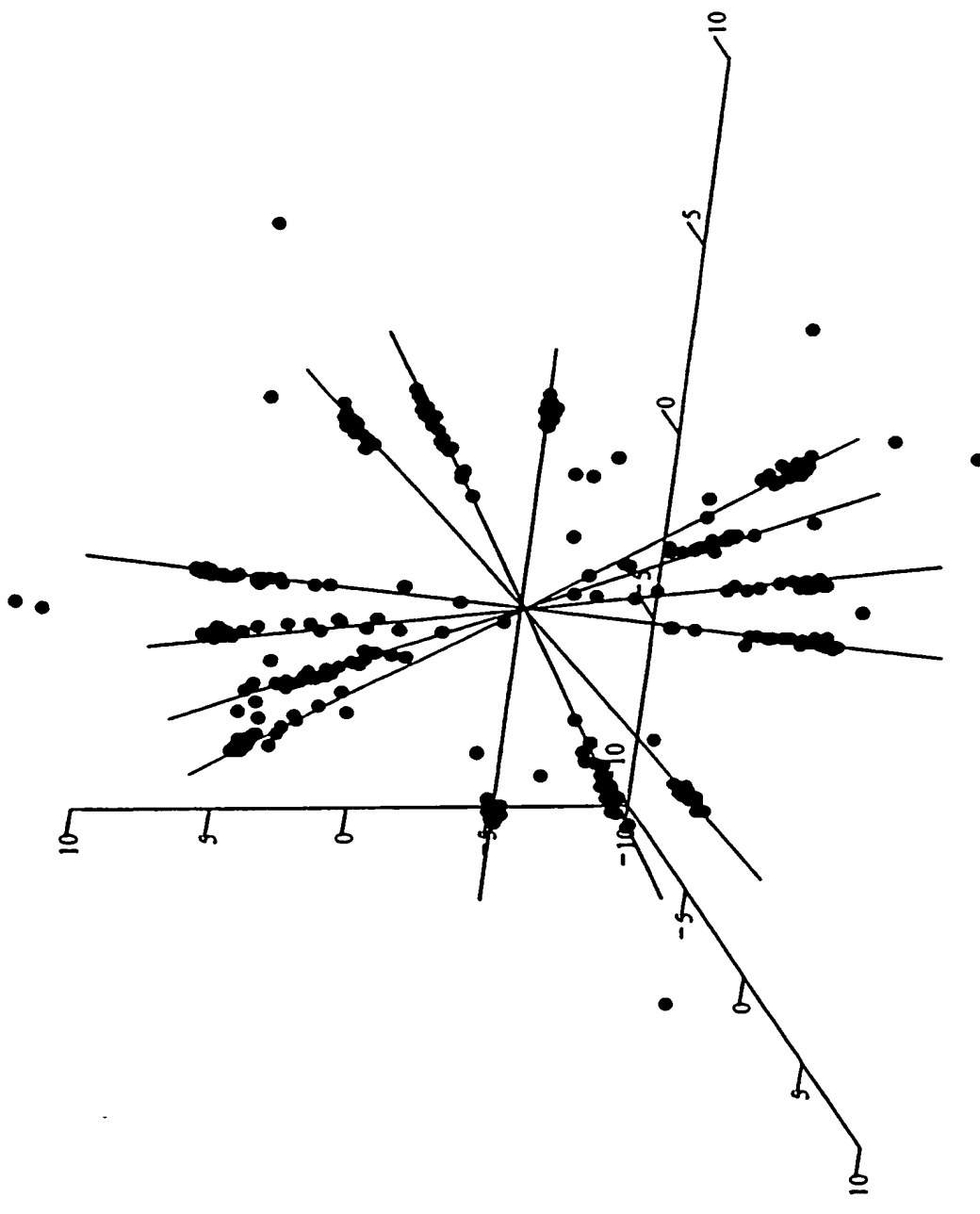


FIG. 15

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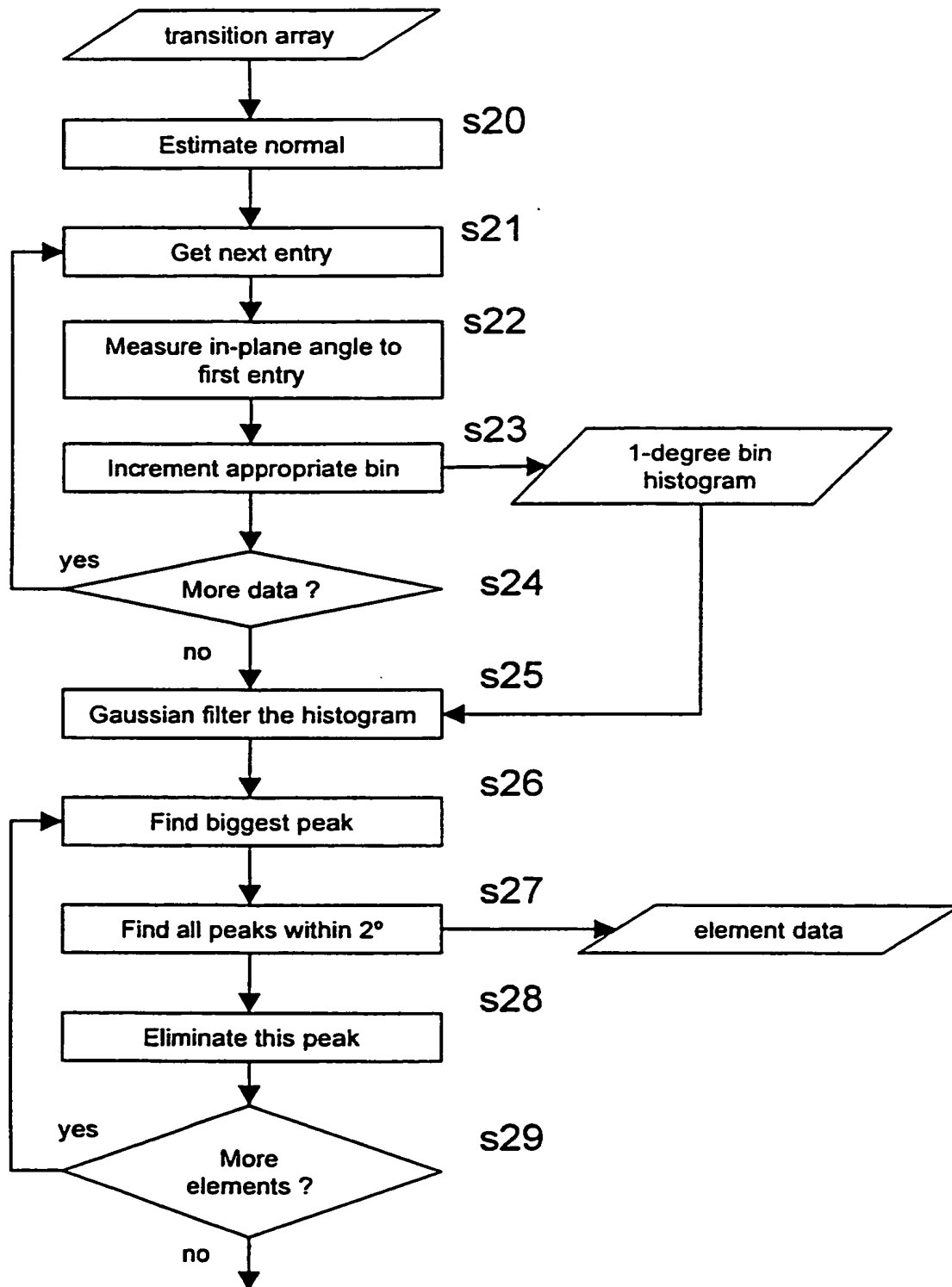


FIG. 16

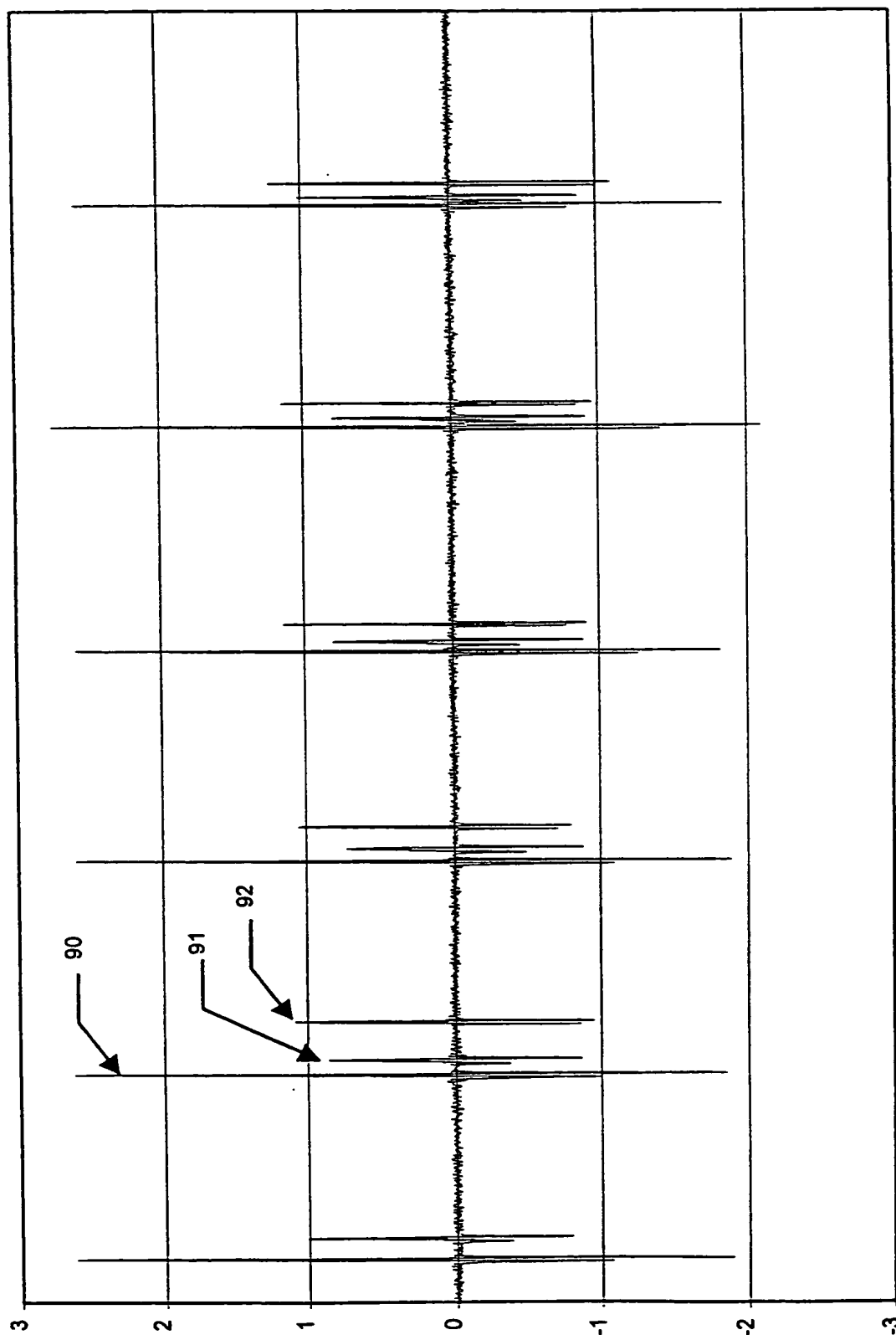


FIG. 17

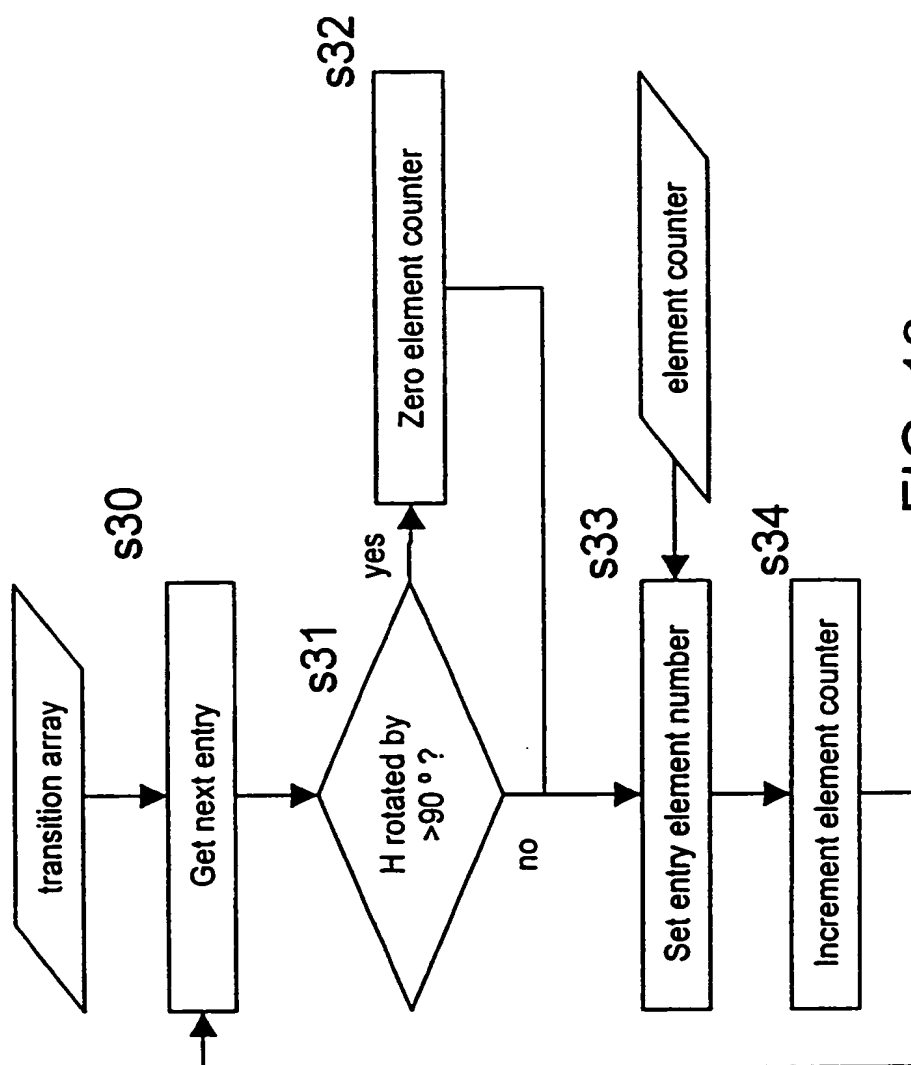


FIG. 18

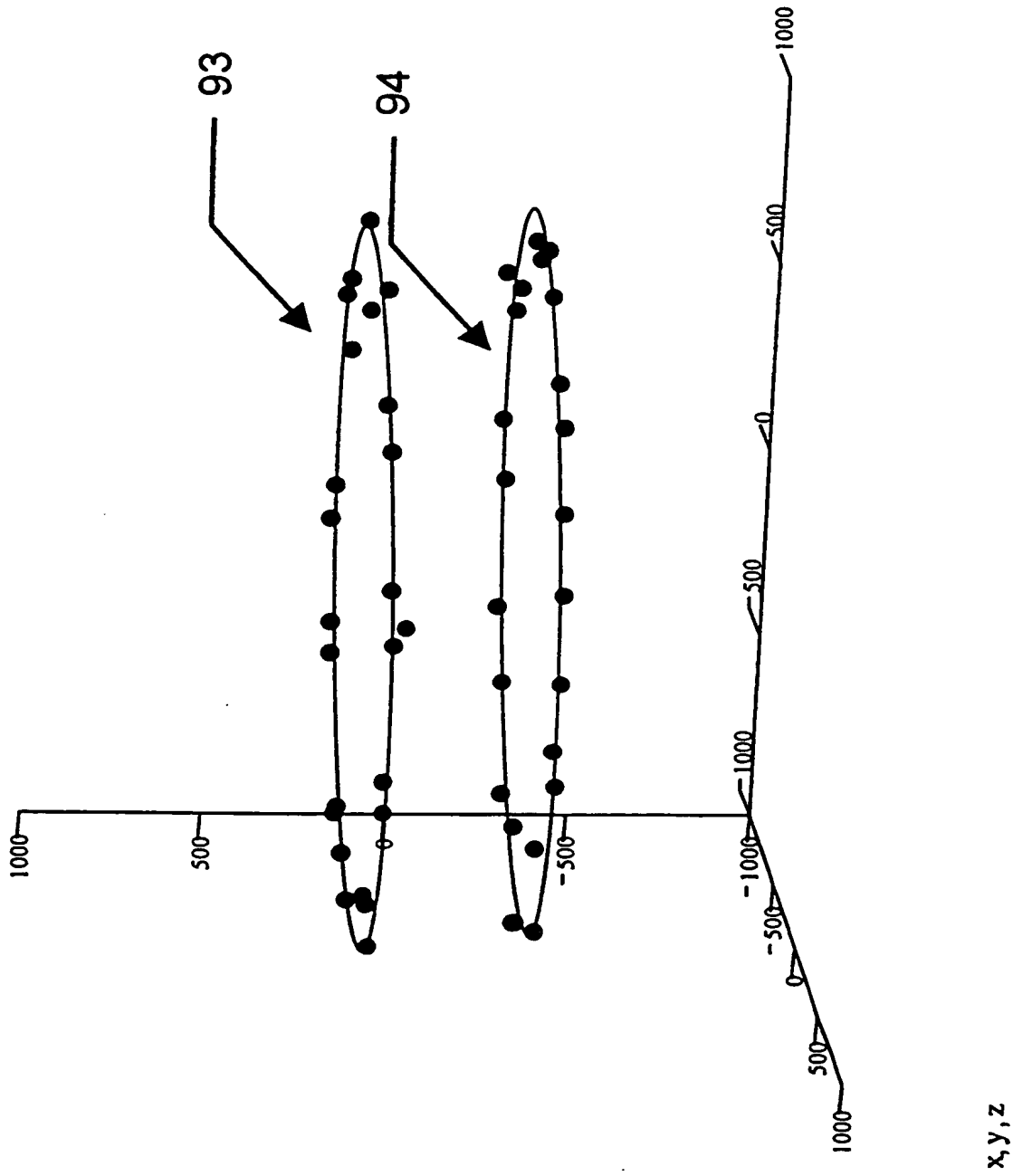


FIG. 19

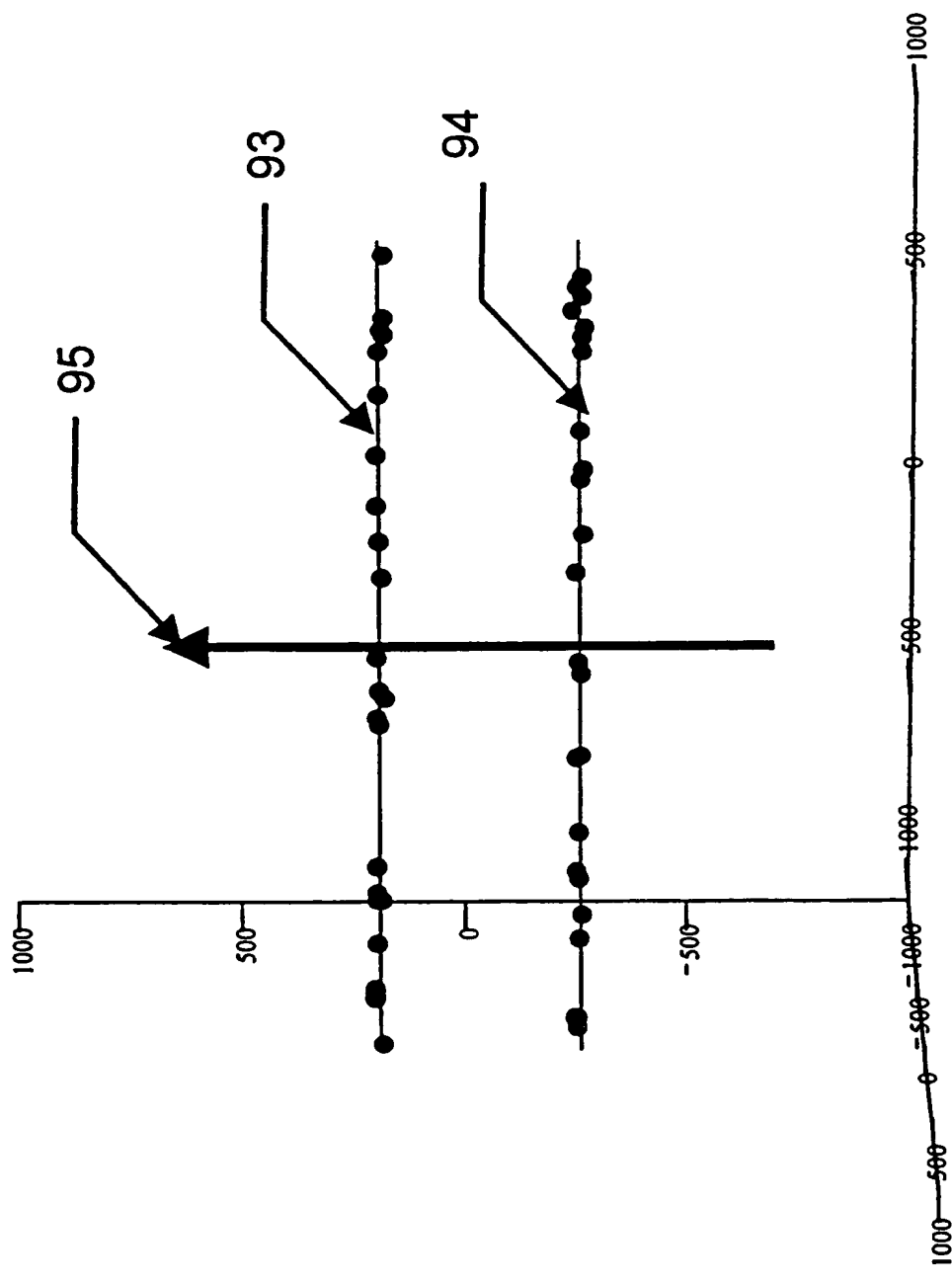


FIG. 20

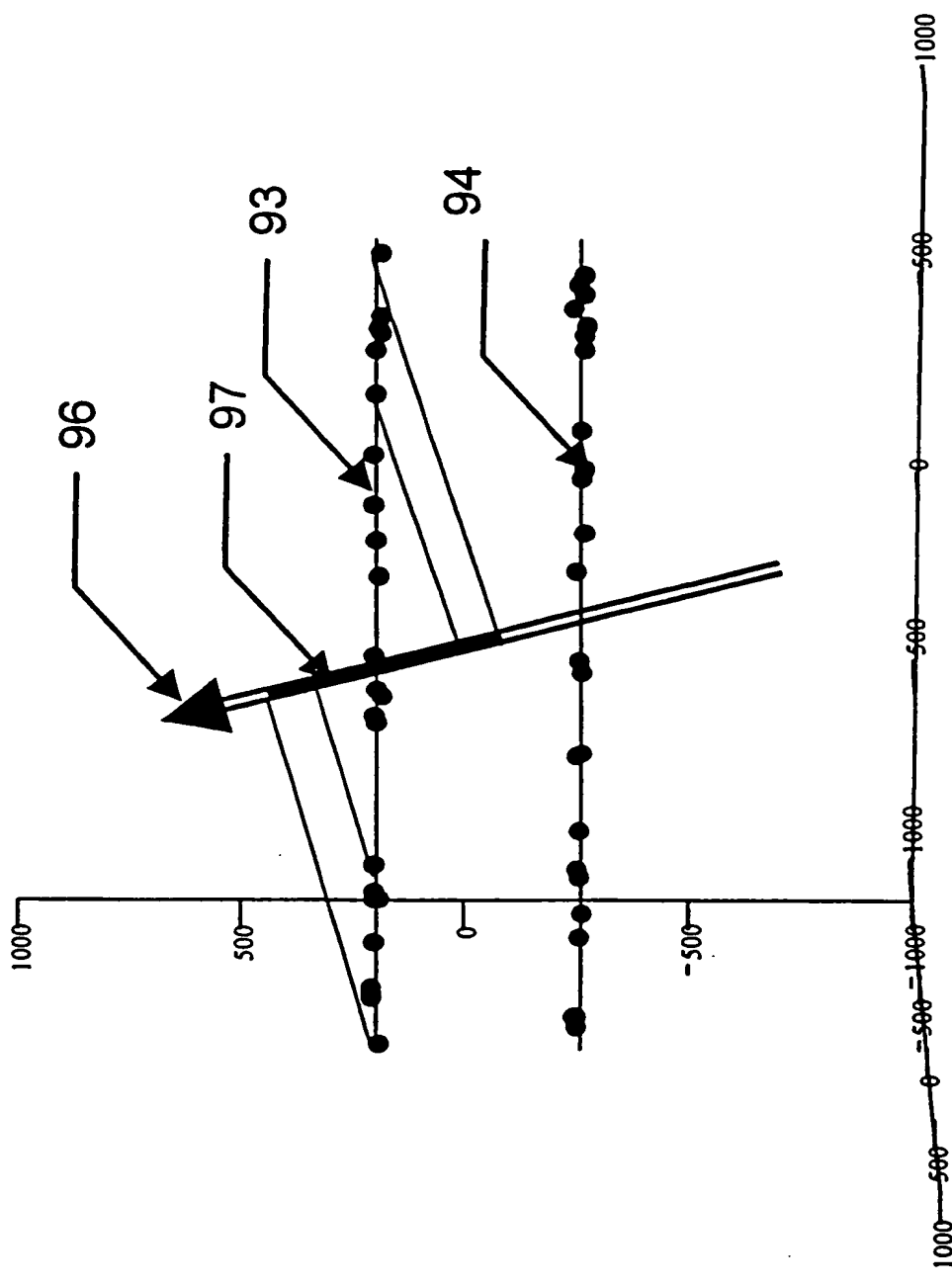


FIG. 21

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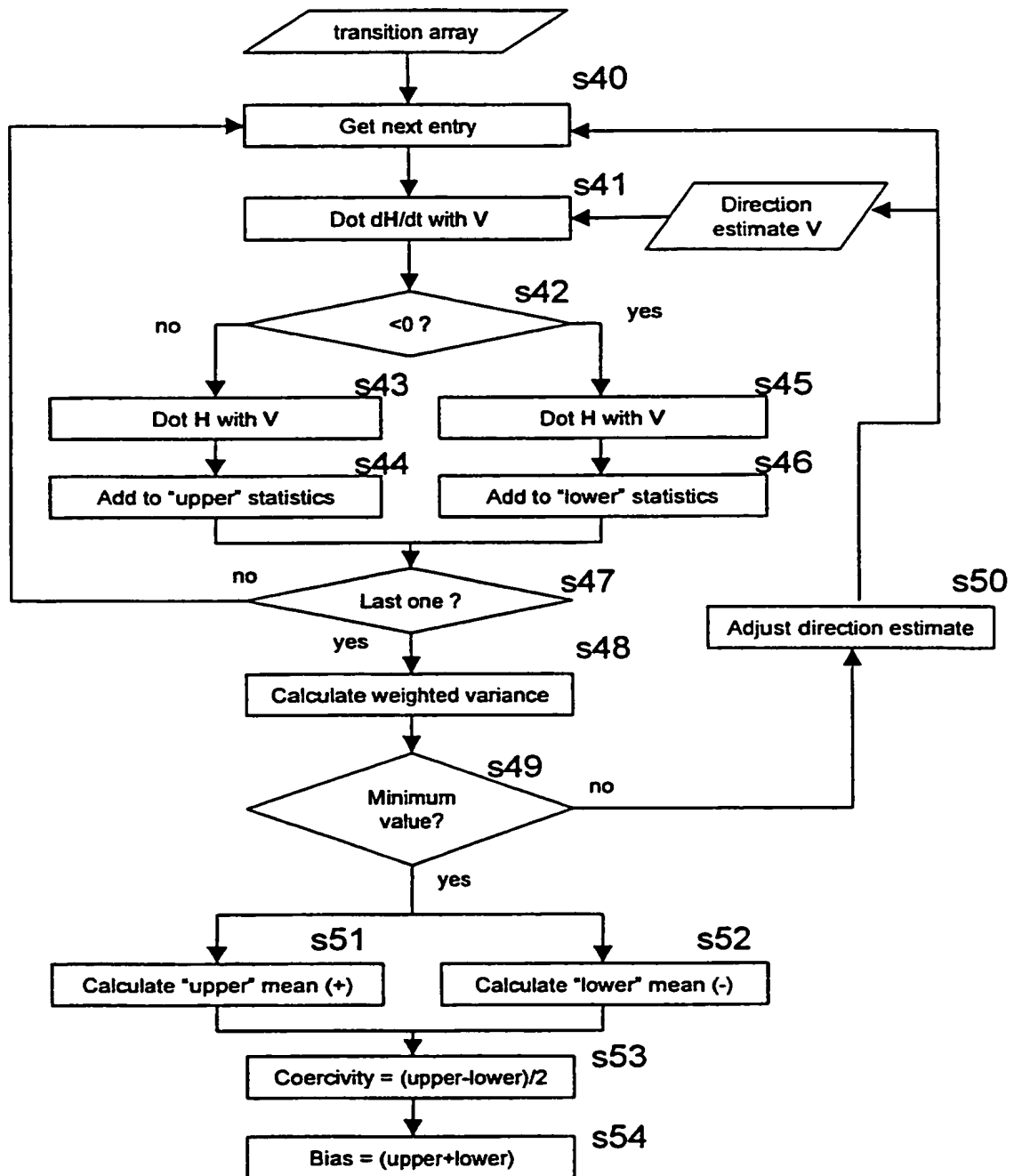


FIG. 22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. Application No

PCT/GB 00/03092

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06K7/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 35610 A (DAMES ANDREW NICHOLAS ;ENGLAND JAMES MARK CARSON (GB); SENTEC LTD) 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15) cited in the application	1,12,13, 24-26
A	page 38, line 15 -page 39, line 14 page 41, line 15-26	17,23
A	WO 99 09436 A (DAMES ANDREW NICHOLAS ;ENGLAND MARK (GB); FLYING NULL LTD (GB); CR) 25 February 1999 (1999-02-25) page 4, line 11-19	1,12,13, 17,23-26
A	US 5 204 526 A (YAMASHITA MITSUO ET AL) 20 April 1993 (1993-04-20) cited in the application abstract	1,12,13, 17,23-26

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 November 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Schauler, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

Intern. nal Application No

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